FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 158

13 August 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Continuing Castigation of 'New Nuclear Strategy', Directives AA 1
'Mad, Manhating Concept' [Kornilov] AA 1
Directives 53, 58, 59 [Goncharov] AA 2
IZVESTIYA Previews Nonproliferation Treaty Conference [Kibirevskiy 9 Aug] AA 3
Geneva Nonproliferation Meeting Begins; Speakers Noted AA 5
IZVESTIYA Describes Final Geneva Disarmament Committee Session [9 Aug] AA 6
Tory Nuclear Plans, Attitude to Talks Offers Criticized [Skosyrev in IZVESTIYA 8 Aug] AA 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Diplomatic Note Protests Handling of Polovchak Case A 1
Taxpayers Subsidize Afghan Terrorists, Subversives [Slavin in IZVESTIYA 10 Aug] A 1
Koryavin Criticizes U.S. Policy in Middle East A 3
Mozgovoy Writes on State of U.S.-Saudi Relations [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Aug] A 5
Korotkov Comments on Use of Kenyan Port by Navy A 7
Rachkov Comments on Plan for Shale Oil Production A 8
Gerasichev Reports Kennedy Withdrawal at Convention A 9
Vasilyets Attacks Senator Moynihan [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 3 Aug] A 9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japanese White Paper Aimed at 'Global' Role [Bandura in IZVESTIYA 7 Aug] C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Ogarkov, Gorshkov Receive Indian Navy Chief [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Aug] D 1
Kholov Received by Gandhi; Conversation Held D 1
Anniversary of Indian-Soviet Treaty Celebrated in Delhi D 1
Fialkovskiy Article [IZVESTIYA 8 Aug] D 2
Bulantsev Views Pakistan Afghan Initiative D 5
Moscow TV Shows Documentary on Afghanistan D 5
Port Chief Assails 'Bourgeois Liars' on USSR Ties [Zaynutdinov in PRAVDA VOSTOKA 27 Jul] D 6
Volkov on 'Anti-Afghan Conspiracy', Trial of Rebels [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Aug] D 6

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Foreign Minister Discusses Relations With Thailand E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Zamyatin Speaks on Anniversary of Treaty With FRG G 1
DPA Report G 1
Comments on Schmidt Visit G 1
'Worsening' International Situation [Sokolov] G 3
Detente, Not Paris-Bonn Axis, Is Path to Independent Europe G 4
[Portugalov in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 6 Aug]
NATO Military Maneuvers To Begin in September G 9
Situation of Iranian Students in London Reported G 10

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Rafsanjani: No Change in Iranian Stand on Hostages H 1
BBC Correspondent Expelled From Iran for Distorted Coverage H 1
Aden Radio Cited on U.S. Plans To Poison Khomeyni H 1
PRAVDA Notes Yemen Socialists Deliberations on Foreign Policy H 2
[9 Aug]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Madagscar Party Official Receives Soviet Friendship Order J 1
Variations to Items on Nujoma Moscow Visit J 1
Meeting With Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy [PRAVDA 5 Aug] J 1
Press Conference [PRAVDA 6 Aug] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Proceedings at Venezuelan CP Congress Noted K 1
CPSU Delegation K 1
Faria Report [PRAVDA 10 Aug] K 1
Tyazhelnikov Address K 3
Conclusion of Congress K 4
'Hypocritical' Statements Disguise U.S. Bolivian Policy K 5
[Istomin in PRAVDA 9 Aug]
Corvalan of Chilean CP Comments on Bolivian Coup [PRAVDA 9 Aug] K 6
Mashkin: CIA 'Involved' in Assassination of Archbishop Romero K 6
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 7 Aug]
Cuba's Domenech Meets Rozov for Cooperation Talks K 7
[IZVESTIYA 3 Aug]
Meeting With Arkhipov [PRAVDA 9 Aug]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial Article Views Party, Political Education Tasks R 1
[9 Aug]
Transcaucasian Muslim Leader Notes 'Genuine Freedom' of Worship R 4
'Harmful Influence' of Religious Sect Reported R 5
[Yurkevich in SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 13 Jul]
Plane Hijacker Receives Prison Sentence R 5
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 27 Jul]
History of Monument Outlined, Discussed R 5
[Zhukov in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 8 Aug]
Tbilisi Raykom First Secretary Replaced [ZARYA VOSTOKA 17 Jul] R 5
Need for Russian Language Teachers in Rural Tadzhikistan Noted R 6
Education Minister Attends Conference in Tadzhikistan R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Railways Minister Discusses Shortcomings of Railroad Transport [PRAVDA 3 Aug] S 1
New Minsk Airport Under Construction S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Developments 12 Aug T 1
RSFSR Reports on Agriculture Harvest Progress T 2
Harvest Progress T 2
Grain Sale Discussion T 2
Harvest Difficulties T 2
[Florentyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Aug]
Harvesting Difficulties in Primorskiy Kray Noted T 4
Kazakhstan Harvest Operations on Virgin Lands Reported T 4

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1205 Earth Satellite Launched 12 Aug U 1
Cosmonauts Complete 18 Weeks in Space, Continue Experiments U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Chiefs Attend Construction Workers Day Session V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Aug]

CONTINUING CASTIGATION OF 'NEW NUCLEAR STRATEGY', DIRECTIVES

'Mad, Manhating Concept'

LD121308 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS --TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Staking on strength, brandishing nuclear weapons, such is now the basis of Washington's foreign policy course. This is confirmed again by the so-called "new nuclear strategy" of the United States that has been sanctioned by President Carter in his Directive No 59. What is the essence, the meaning of this directive? It is, first of all, that instead of the previous strategy of amassed retaliation Washington is now adopting the "strategy of a preventive nuclear strike" at, as is said there, "military targets" in the territories of other countries, including and mainly of the Soviet Union.

Though this strategy is described by Washington as "new", it is essentially nothing so new. According to the Brookings Institution of the United States, from 1946 to 1975 the United States resorted directly or indirectly for the sake of its self-seeking political aims to the use of force or threatened other countries with military interference 215 times, including more than 30 threats to use nuclear weapons. But the scope of war hysteria that has swept the top echelon of power in the United States was never so great and the unrestrained imperial ambitions of Washington were never manifested so openly as now.

What is, in Washington's opinion, the need for its "new nuclear strategy"?

It is asserted in the United States, and for instance, the New York TIMES openly writes, that the military-political concept advanced in the Presidential Directive No 59 is sort of an "answer to the USSR", which, allegedly, has already created the potential for a first, forestalling nuclear strike at land-based American missiles. But this is a lie, gentlemen, an ill-intentioned lie. It is well known that all efforts of the Soviet Union in the international arena are aimed at ensuring that there should be neither a first nor a second nuclear strikes, that there should be no nuclear war. And it is also well known that the Soviet Union which never had and will never have any other strategic doctrine but the defensive one is declaring steadily and consistently for ending the nuclear arms race, for stopping the production of all types of nuclear weapons and for gradually reducing their stockpiles until they are completely liquidated, that the USSR is prepared to limit and ban on a mutual basis upon agreement with other states any type of weapons, naturally, without diminishing the security of any state, on conditions of complete reciprocity of states having such armaments. In the light of these facts what is the worth of the allegations that are now being rehashed in the United States?

Second, it is alleged that the "advantages" of Washington's "new nuclear strategy" lie in the fact that a nuclear conflict started under the scheme worked out in Directive No 59 will have a "limited nature". Talking about this, Washington clearly tries to get the support of its allies in NATO. But this is nonsense, for it is obvious to any reasonable man there can be no "local nuclear wars" in our time, that any nuclear attack of one state on another would mean an immediate and sharp intensification of the confrontation, the threat of a universal nuclear holocaust. And if one considers what region of the world is threatened in this case with the greatest danger, it is, undoubtedly, Western Europe where it is planned to deploy on the will of Washington and NATO, nearly 600 new medium-range missiles trained on the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Now that Presidential Directive No 59 has been made public, it has become absolutely clear that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe is not the "answer to Soviet missiles", as NATO propaganda, contradicting facts, tries to assert, but a premeditated action, one of the links in Washington's "new nuclear strategy" envisaging a "preventive nuclear strike" at the USSR and its allies and turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage, into a target for a retaliatory strike.

So no matter from what angle Washington's "new nuclear strategy" is considered, it is obvious that this means the continuation of the openly hegemonistic line of the United States at disrupting at any cost and by any means the rough parity of forces in the world arena, at achieving military supremacy even if it will have to push the world to the brink of nuclear disaster for purpose [as received]. This is a mad, manhating, very dangerous concept. But the time when imperialism could hope to achieve its ends are gone forever. The correlation of forces in the world has changed and Washington's claims to world supremacy are now met with a resolute and ever growing rebuff everywhere. The unanimous demand of the peoples is that frantic war industry tycoons and those circles that connive with them should be restrained, that nuclear maniacs should be curbed.

Directives 53, 58, 59

LD121728 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 August, TASS--TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

Following "the Presidential Directive Number 59" on the so-called new nuclear targeting strategy of the United States--the aggressive strategy of the preventive nuclear strike on military targets of the USSR, which pushes the world to a nuclear holocaust, it has become known about Carter's two other directives, numbers 53 and 58. Their content has been disclosed by the newspaper New York TIMES on August 12.

Both documents are really noteworthy. One may say that to a certain extent they explain the appearance of the very "Directive 59". These envisage enhancing the protection of key-government personnel in case of war with the Soviet Union. In accordance with these directives, in case of nuclear war, military and civilian leaders "will be moved out of Washington" and "shelters will be hardened for the key persons". In this connection, the newspaper reports that there was a little-known exercise in which President Carter was twice flown from the White House to the Andrews Air Force Base.

The numeration of the latest directives, issued by the President of the United States is noteworthy: It shows that before issuing Directive 59, which plans the beginning by the United States of a preventive war, which is fraught with a nuclear holocaust for the whole world, "the key persons" of the White House in directives 53 and 58 took care of their safety.

These documents show that the President and his advisers by no means expect that after an American preventive nuclear attack the Soviet Union will sit idle-handed. They understand that the answer will be appropriate, that the retribution will be inevitable and that the adventurist actions of official Washington will be detrimental to the population of the United States.

In this connection it should be recalled that Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski not long ago supposed that 10 percent of the population of the United States would die in a nuclear war, he did not express the intention to be among these 20 million Americans.

Other calculations were cited in one of the documents prepared by a number of American governmental departments in 1978. 140 millions will die in case of a nuclear conflict--this is more than half of the population of the United States.

Naturally, the question arises: Have the architects of the American policy taken into account these calculations while drawing up directive 59? There is every indication that Carter, Brzezinski and co. are little worried about this. The main thing for them is to survive. And for the purpose it is planned beforehand to "harden shelters for the key persons", to establish a kind of a bunker for them.

It should be recalled that such calculations were already made in the past. Fanning up the conflagration of the Second World War, dooming to destruction millions of people, including Germans, the leaders of the "Third Reich" are known to have also taken care of their personal safety. But it is also known that the bunker did not save their lives.

IZVESTIYA PREVIEWS NONPROLIFERATION TREATY CONFERENCE

LD130845 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Kibirevskiy article pegged "To the Opening of the Second Conference To Review the Operation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty": "The Atom and Detente"]

[Text] The second conference of states party to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty opens in Geneva on 11 August. This document is one of the most important and most substantial international agreements on limiting the arms race. At the same time it has created favorable conditions for developing international cooperation in the sphere of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The Soviet Union was the first to raise the question of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. As far back as 1957, at the 12th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Government introduced a proposal that states possessing atomic weapons make a commitment not to transfer them to other states. In 1965 the USSR put forward the specific draft of a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed at that time, "we propose concluding an international agreement which will put a genuine and not simply cosmetic end to the further spread of nuclear weapons, including the spread of such weapons via military blocs."

In 1968 the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was approved by the UN General Assembly and came into force on 5 March 1970. Characterizing the treaty's significance, L.I. Brezhnev noted in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 24th party congress that "although some states, including some nuclear powers, have not yet acceded to it, it reduces the threat of nuclear war to some extent." Now, by virtue of the number of its participants, this treaty has become the most universal of all the international agreements on arms limitation: Over 110 states are party to it, and a further five countries have signed but have not yet ratified the treaty.

Thus, the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons has become a broadly recognized norm of present-day international law. In recent years the treaty's sphere of action has expanded substantially, but there is still an urgent need for the adoption of further effective measures on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in our world. Two nuclear powers, China and France, plus a whole series of countries striving to obtain nuclear weapons remain outside the treaty's framework of action.

The nuclear ambitions of the Republic of South Africa and Israel present a special danger. The UN General Assembly special session on disarmament noted that nuclear weapons in the hands of warring states could be the beginning of a major conflict. Thus it is the duty of the conference opening in Geneva to make its own substantial contribution to further broadening the circle of those party to the treaty.

This document's key provisions envisage committing nuclear states not to transfer nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over them either directly or indirectly to anyone at all and not to help or encourage any nonnuclear state to manufacture or acquire such weapons. Also important is the obligation on both nuclear and nonnuclear states party to the treaty not to supply fissionable materials or equipment for producing or processing them to any nonnuclear state unless that material is covered by International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] guarantees control.

The results of the 10 years of the treaty's existence have shown that these obligations are being strictly observed by all its participants. Under the present circumstances we should particularly stress the treaty provision which commits the signatories to hold talks on effective measures to end the nuclear arms race and for disarmament.

It is well known that, because of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts and despite the intensified opposition of the opponents of detente, definite successes have been achieved in certain directions in limiting the arms race. In particular, in 1978 the convention on banning the military or other hostile use of means of affecting the environment came into force, the basic elements of an agreement on banning radiation weapons were agreed and talks began on a total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and on banning chemical weapons. And finally the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limiting strategic offensive weapons was signed in 1979.

The Soviet Union consistently supports the limitation of the arms race and disarmament so as to supplement political detente with military detente. Striving to implement this in practical terms, at the 1978 UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the Soviet Union proposed beginning talks on ending the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons and on the gradual reduction of stocks until they are completely eliminated. Also widely known are the USSR proposals, approved in UN General Assembly resolutions, on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, on banning development and manufacture of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of these weapons, on repudiating of the use of force in international relations and on banning the use of nuclear weapons forever.

A further method of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons around the globe is by limiting their territorial deployment. With this very aim the USSR brought up for discussion by the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament the question of nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where they do not already exist. If this question were resolved it would succeed in raising another barrier in the path of the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

At its 34th session the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution which stressed the need to begin talks immediately with all states which possess nuclear weapons on the question of ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament, of which the Soviet Union has long been a firm supporter. However, the solution of this important issue encounters a negative position in the United States, China and other nuclear states.

True to the principles of the Leninist policy of peace our country stated from the UN rostrum that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which decline to manufacture or acquire them and do not have them on their territory. This was undoubtedly a step toward meeting the nonnuclear states' wishes which strengthened the guarantee of their security and accords with the interests of peace in general. As it has repeatedly been stressed, the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the world would promote the strengthening of the nonnuclear states' security. Here, too, our country's position is well known: In 1978 the Soviet Union ratified supplementary Protocol II to the treaty on banning nuclear weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty).

The Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has become a firm basis for developing international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The Soviet Union actively participates in the international exchange of nuclear materials, equipment and scientific and technical information. Our country has agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in this sphere with over 20 European, Asian, African and Latin American countries. The USSR's contribution to this cooperation on a multilateral basis, including cooperation within IAEA framework, is substantial.

This international organization now monitors 67 nonnuclear states which are party to the treaty and 10 countries which are not party to it. It is essential that the exchange of nuclear materials and technology, which will lead to the creation of scientific-technical and industrial nuclear potential in many countries, does not become a channel for nuclear weapons proliferation.

Taking into account the great significance of the nonproliferation treaty, the Soviet Union consistently and persistently supports enhancing the treaty's international prestige and broadening its sphere of application and opposes attempts to impair it or subject it to revision. The contstructive and businesslike work of the Geneva conference must increase the treaty's effectiveness as a basis for the further development of international cooperation in the use of atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes and in the interests of creative building. Thereby the conference will make its own contribution to strengthening peace and security.

GENEVA NONPROLIFERATION MEETING BEGINS; SPEAKERS NOTED

LD122142 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Geneva, 12 August TASS--A general discussion began today at the second conference on consideration of the action of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. The head of the delegation of the USSR Ivan Morozov has stressed in his speech that this treaty plays the key role in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and thereby narrows the danger of a nuclear conflict. All countries equally gain from consolidation of the non-proliferation regime, and they would lose from the shattering of the regime, no matter in what part of the world they are.

112 states are now parties to the non-proliferation treaty, and this fact convincingly shows that the treaty won broad international recognition.

But far from everything has been done to resolve the task of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons. A whole number of states, and among them--such which have scientific-technical and industrial potential for developing a nuclear weapon--have not yet become parties to the treaty. If the countries which seek to have nuclear weapons for their aggressive aims do acquire them, that would be of a particular danger. The Republic of South Africa and Israel, for instance, actually do not conceal their nuclear ambitions. It is necessary that the conference should call upon the states, which are not yet parties to the treaty, to join it as soon as possible.

An important result of the action of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Ivan Morozov said, is that it created favourable conditions for the development of fruitful international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy, for a broad use of the energy of the atom in creative purposes.

The Soviet Union is making a considerable contribution to this sphere. Apart from rendering technical assistance through the International Atomic Energy Agency, it carries out extensive cooperation on bilateral and multilateral bases. The Soviet Union has agreements on scientific-technical cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy with 23 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Soviet representative also pointed out that realization of the guarantees of the International Atomic Energy Agency, envisaged by the non-proliferation treaty, is one of the main aspects of ensuring the non-proliferation regime. This sytem of guarantees proved its reliability and efficiency. The strengthening and expansion of this sytem of guarantees is, in the USSR's opinion, the reliable means in the hands of the international community in order to prevent the switching over of fissionable materials for development of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

The head of the delegation of the United States, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Ralph Earle spoke in favour of further consolidation of the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Representatives of Britain, Norway, Peru, Belgium, Italy also spoke at meetings of the conference today.

The world press pays much attention to the conference which opened in Geneva, noting its representative character, the importance of the questions being discussed and the topicality of the task of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES FINAL GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

LD121349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Position of Principle"]

[Text] Geneva--The work of the Disarmament Committee's 1980 session has ended. It was held under conditions of increased activity by the opponents of detente, who are striving to revive the cold war spirit and stir up a new intensification of the arms race.

The delegates of some Western countries and of Beijing tried to organize slanderous, provocative campaigns against the USSR and the other socialist community countries with the aim of distorting their foreign policy and inducing the committee to examine issues entirely unconnected with its agenda. Much time was spent examining procedural and organizational questions which undoubtedly put a brake on the committee's work.

The statement of the socialist countries group on the session results stressed that, proceeding from their position of principle on disarmament questions and guided by the decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, they have consistently followed a line in the committee for constructive, businesslike talks and the achievement of a specific agreement on curbing the arms race and on disarmament.

Attaching paramount importance to ending the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament, the statement further points out, the socialist countries' delegations supported the implementation of their proposals on talks on ending nuclear weapon production and on the gradual reduction of stocks until they are completely eliminated. It was also proposed to set up a special working group on ending the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. This proposal was supported by many committee members. The statement stresses the need to conclude a comprehensive agreement on banning the testing of nuclear weapons, and in connection with this it is noted that the committee familiarized itself with great interest in the trilateral report on the state of the Soviet-British-U.S. talks on this problem. The socialist countries also put forward specific proposals on other problems which were under discussion by the Disarmament Committee. The committee, the document concludes, is faced with important and crucial tasks which it must resolve as soon as possible.

Addressing the final meeting on 8 August, V.L. Israelyan, USSR representative on the Disarmament Committee, stressed that the Soviet delegation did its utmost for the successful discussion of all the questions on the agenda and particularly of the most important problem of the present day--that of nuclear disarmament. He noted the need to pay constant attention to the question of banning the new types and systems of mass destruction weapons and also to the problem of strengthening guarantees of security for states which do not possess nuclear weapons. Moving on to the question of banning chemical weapons, the Soviet representative noted with satisfaction that the working group had prepared a report which defines the object of future talks on a convention on banning such weapons. The USSR delegation also strove for the most rapid conclusion of a convention to ban radiation weapons.

Despite the efforts of some delegates, the USSR representative said, the committee nevertheless managed to start businesslike talks. Attempts to undermine the committee's authority and transform it into a sterile debating club failed, as did various provocative anti-Soviet campaigns. The Soviet Union, he concluded, is firmly resolved to continue to do everything to achieve progress in the cause of ending the arms race and of taking real steps in the disarmament sphere.

Speaking on behalf of the group of nonaligned countries, Sri Lanka representative (Fonseka) stressed in particular the paramount importance of nuclear disarmament and the need to ban other types of mass destruction weapons.

TORY NUCLEAR PLANS, ATTITUDE TO TALKS OFFERS CRITICIZED

LD121109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev "London Letter": "With the Trident Against Detente"]

[Text] The Tory cabinet decision to modernize the British nuclear arsenal with U.S. Trident missiles was no surprise to anyone here. Talks between M. Thatcher and J. Carter on this subject were held as far back as last year's transatlantic visit by the British prime minister, and London's official approval of the plan was simply confirmation of an agreement reached then. Nevertheless, the government announcement has been accompanied by a propaganda campaign whose tone was set by Defense Secretary F. Pym.

Publicizing Trident, the minister asserted that it would give Britain an "independent nuclear deterrent which will retain its efficiency in the next century." For the time being let us leave open the question of whom the terrible Mr Pym intends to deter. Let us pay attention to something else: The Conservatives state that by replacing four aging Polaris submarines with Tridents in the eighties Britain will somehow retain the great-power status implied by the right to press the nuclear button independently.

However, leading British observers, including Field Marshal Carver, former chief of the Defense Staff, consider this claim absurd. In fact NOW magazine, which is close to Whitehall, writes that the British nuclear forces will be subordinate to the U.S. supreme allied commander, NATO. If you take into account, moreover, that the missile system, that is, the delivery vehicles, are produced in the United States, it will be obvious that the public is being deliberately deceived.

However, it is not simply a matter of Trident. The Tories' entire military strategy is built on deception. Its departure point, as is clear from the government white paper on defense, is the myth that the Warsaw Pact states are striving for military superiority so as to impose their will on the Atlantic alliance. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain this myth, however: Many Western military experts have even proved, figures in hand, that NATO's military expenditure in the past decade significantly exceeds the socialist states' corresponding expenditure.

Reference to the events in Afghanistan, which the white paper's authors cite in justification of their bellicose policy, does not stand comparison with the facts. It is well known that long before the Soviet Union helped Afghanistan to repulse the intervention the Tories had formulated an arms race program and fixed it in the party's election manifesto. This document envisaged reducing public spending in practically every sector except those concerning the armed forces and punitive bodies.

The M. Thatcher government's desire to be "holier than the pope" in fulfilling NATO's militarist instructions is being criticized with growing frequency by some major Fleet Street newspapers. They have even frequently stressed that London is trying to take the lead in whipping up war hysteria. But Trident is just one side of the coin. The preparations to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles on the continent are even more sinister in nature. [paragraph continues]

The British Defense Ministry was the first in Western Europe to name specific places where, from 1983 onward, Tomahawk cruise missiles will be based in densely populated regions in the southeast of the country around London.

Trying to placate public opinion, F. Pym initially gave people to understand that the Tomahawk would be deployed in Britain under the joint control of Washington and London. There were sharp exchanges in Westminister Palace over the minister's statement. Under long-range fire from members of Parliament demanding explanations, the government was finally forced to admit that there is no "dual key" to the cruise missiles and that they will be under the command of that same NATO supreme commander who is subordinate to the White House.

It is not difficult to imagine what consequences this could have. E. Thompson, a well-known historian and expert on nuclear disarament problems, wrote in THE TIMES that the cruise missiles, which bind Britain to the Pentagon's plans until death, are a clear symbol of Britain's loss of independence.

Is there an alternative to the buildup of destructive nuclear potential? The results of the Warsaw Pact members' Political Consultative Committee conference answer this question convincingly. The declaration, approved in Warsaw, has provoked a great response here and has given rise to thought and discussion on Britain's role in world affairs.

Official London has tried to hush up the socialist countries' important initiatives and, when this failed, began circulating a story about Moscow's "intractability" in allegedly refusing to hold talks on the "Euromissiles," and now the Soviet Union is advancing a new proposal. It plans holding such talks to discuss simultaneously and in organic connection questions concerning both nuclear missiles in Europe and existing U.S. forward based facilities. It is intended that possible agreements on these questions would be implemented after the Soviet-U.S. treaty on strategic arms limitation (SALT II) came into force.

The constructive ideas advanced by the USSR could not fail to attract people's attention here--the Pentagon has been using the British Isles as a base and nuclear weapons depot since the late forties. U.S. nuclear submarines were based at Holy Loch in Scotland. F-III bombers carrying atomic bombs are deployed in the south. It is thus clear that the inclusion of the U.S. forward based systems in the framework of the talks proposed by the Soviet Union is legitimately determined by the need to observe the principles of equal security between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries.

In an editorial THE GUARDIAN stressed that the Soviet proposal merits a positive response from the United States and its partners. For the supporters of peace, Moscow's initiative served as a new stimulus for campaigning against the Tories' militarist policy. It is significant that influential figures holding the most varied beliefs have been participating in demonstrations against atomic death. They have included clergymen, quakers, communists, Labor Party members and trade union leaders.

The peace supporters' voice is heard loudly at Labor Party forums. On the threshhold of the Labor Party's fall annual conference, about 150 local Labor Party organizations and three trade unions have drafted resolutions which envisaged Britain's rejection of nuclear weapons. [paragraph continues]

There can be no doubt that millions of ordinary Labor Party supporters share this position--the special party conference in May passed a resolution rejecting the deployment of cruise missiles and neutron bombs in Britain.

Will the main opposition party be able to play a decisive role in the confrontation now developing on the issue of whether or not there will be cruise missiles on British soil? The answer depends largely on the parliamentary Labor Party, but the tone is being set by its rightist leaders who themselves, when in government not so long ago, promoted the country's nuclear rearmament. The differences within the Labor party leadership and the Tories' solid majority in the House of Commons enable the M. Thatcher cabinet to pursue the present policy for the foreseeable future regardless of public protests.

It must be borne in mind that the Conservatives' military program is by no means restricted to reinforcing the nuclear missile arsenal. They are in a hurry to equip the "frontline army" deployed in the FRG with new tanks which will cost the treasury 1.3 billion pounds. In the laboratories of the secret research complex at Porton Down bacteriological and chemical weapons are being developed; according to a report by TIME OUT weekly, methods of combat under chemical war conditions are being formulated there.

Finally, the defense white paper predetermines one further direction of the London "strategists'" activity. This concerns the intention to form an airborne diversionary battalion similar to the U.S. quick reaction corps which could be transferred to world "trouble spots." As we can see, the Tories ambitions extend far beyond the limits of the NATO zone.

If you follow up the present British leadership's latest speeches on the military theme it is not difficult to detect that one and the same importunate motif runs through them: Britain must arm itself. Why?

So as to be able to talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength. But surely the authors of this "doctrine" have not forgotten that their predecessors burned their fingers more than once with similar ventures.

Carried away by the buildup of their warhead total, the Conservatives are not only undermining prospects for detente but are also doing Britain itself a disservice. There is a proverb here which runs: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." It would not hurt certain bellicose heads in London to heed that.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE PROTESTS HANDLING OF POLOVCHAK CASE

LD131044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Today the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a note to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow on the act of gross arbitrariness committed, as has already been reported, with regard to the family of Soviet citizens, the Polovchaks, who went to the United States at the invitation of their relatives.

The note remarks that when the Polovchaks, who found themselves in the United States in a calamitous situation, with no rights, decided to return to the Soviet Union, an illegal, inhuman action was undertaken against them, to hinder the accompanying departure of their underage children.

An open attempt to split the family, to tear children away from the parents, is how to describe the decision of the American judge, which gave the guardianship of Nataliya and Vladimir Polovchak to the authorities of the State of Illinois.

The true motives of all this unworthy story are shown by the unprecedentedly absurd decision adopted with the knowledge and agreement of the U.S. State Department to grant 12-year old Vladimir political asylum.

The American side knows very well that all members of the Polovchak family were and are citizens of the USSR and that neither the Polovchak parents, nor their children, infringed any laws of the United States and have not committed any crimes which would have been a ground for the American authorities to make obstacles to the return of the whole family to their motherland.

The note stresses that the actions of the American authorities toward the Polovchak family are completely contrary to law, both from the point of view of international norms, and the legislative provisions and rules accepted in all civilized countries.

These actions, undertaken for political motives, and aimed at disuniting the family, cannot be described otherwise than as contradicting all principles of morals and humanity.

Making a decisive protest over the lawlessness and coercion committed by the American authorities with regard to the Polovchak family, the USSR Foreign Ministry insists that they should be provided with the opportunity to return without hindrance to the Soviet Union.

TAXPAYERS SUBSIDIZE AFGHAN TERRORISTS, SUBVERSIVES

LD131111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Slavin article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "Sponsoring the Interventionists"]

[Text] New facts exposing U.S. subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are constantly coming to light. They indicate that U.S. imperialist circles are stubbornly ignoring the DRA Government's constructive and realistic proposals aimed at achieving a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. They are stepping up efforts to undermine the Afghan people's revolutionary gains and resorting to various ways and means of retrieving imperialism's positions in the region.

A few days ago the Carter administration announced the decision to grant the Afghan counterrevolutionaries $19.5 million in the guise of "food aid," in addition to the $25 million appropriated previously. Here official administration spokesmen assume a solemn air to assure the public that the resources appropriated are allegedly earmarked for "humanitarian" aid to Afghan citizens who are temporarily outside Afghan territory.

Of course, it is up to the American authorities to decide who to distribute budget resources belonging to the American taxpayer. But it is apposite to note that millions of deprived Americans living on the so-called "poverty line" probably have a very definite opinion on how the resources of the U.S. state coffers should first and foremost be spent.

In this connection we would only like to note that it is in vain that the leaders of the Washington administration pretend not to know for what purposes these millions of dollars will be spent in reality. The international public has more than once had the opportunity to see for itself that on many issues, as in the present case, the words of Washington politicians are sharply at variance with U.S. practice. It is no secret that the financial aid lavishly granted by the United States to Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations is being used to step up armed operations and "psychological warfare" against Democratic Afghanistan and to equip imperialist mercenaries with the weapons with which they carry out acts of terror and sabotage on Afghan territory and perform their crimes against the peaceful population. These "exploits" by bandits and terrorists using weapons acquired with American dollars are probably well known to those people in Washington who generously hand out sums of many millions of dollars for U.S. foreign policy adventures and subversive activity against other countries, while stubbornly camouflaging these with arguments about America's adherence in its foreign policy to the principles of humanism and the defense of rights and freedoms.

Recently the American authorities have appreciably stepped up their attempts to enlist in the cooperation to expand financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries broader strata of the American population, above all those from whom it would be possible to "squeeze" additional millions of dollars to subsidize the activity of the interventionists and terrorists. For this purpose, and to the accompaniment of a deafening publicity babble, there was a gathering in Washington recently which was organized by the so-called "Afghanistan Aid Committee," whose activists, by the way, include certain former American ambassadors and incumbent senators. The head of this committee, speaking on television, expounded cynically on the theme of the allegedly "humanitarian" nature and aims of U.S. financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. In the end he got so carried away that he virtually admitted that the resources collected by his committee are used to finance the armed struggle against the DRA people and government.

And how could he not get carried away? After all, this committee, like other, similar organizations operating in the United States, enjoys the direct patronage of the American authorities. It is known, for instance, that the U.S. State Department has in practice become the venue for regular meetings between the committee's leaders and representatives of American Government services. These meetings discuss, in particular, questions of extending the participation of private U.S. organizations in financing the activity of the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs and organizations.

All this unseemly intriguing is hardly likely to bring laurels to America's foreign policy leaders. The experience of history in this respect is sufficiently eloquent and convincing. It indicates irrefutably that the gamble of those who take the side of an unjust cause will always fail, whatever resources they try to rely on to achieve their aims.

KORYAVIN CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

LD121740 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 12 Aug 80

[International affairs journalist Leonid Koryavin commentary: "The Near East: A Hotbed of Tension"]

[Excerpts] The Phantoms which bombed Suez and Damascus in the past have not disappeared from the Near East horizon; their wings hang over this area of the world today. Recently, in secret and under cover of night, 12 Phantom jet fighters took off from the air force base at Moutrie, Georgia, incidentally U.S. President Carter's home state. They faced a long flight across the ocean to the African coast and on to Egypt. After a 13-hour flight the fighters appeared over Cairo. In close formation they flew over the pyramids of Giza and the Sphinx and landed at Cairo west airport.

One could not call the 12 jet fighters which flew from Georgia pioneers of American air routes to the Near East. Yes, the shadow of the Phantoms has long been falling on this part of the world. The first U.S. airbridge was laid to Israel; now a parallel one has been added--to Egypt. And the United States intends to use both these states as its own military bridgeheads where American military units will be regularly stationed.

I dwell on this episode deliberately for it brings qualitatively new elements into the correlation of strategic forces in the Near East. The fact of the matter is that the United States has begun to actively bring its armed forces into the Near and Middle East area. Now, in the United States, they are writing about the Near East, especially the Persian Gulf region, as a potential theater of military activity. Reports from news agencies are reminiscent of war communiques, for example, a detachment of five U.S. landing craft, with 1,800 marines on board, is en route to the Iranian coast. The helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal--incidentally, on board this helicopter-carrier is the same type of helicopter as was used in the recent bandit raid on Iran--is advancing in formation with the aircraft-carrier Constellation.

The Pentagon strategists have already worked out the script for an oil war, that is a war to seize the oil sources of the Near and Middle East. And Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate of the Republican Party in the current elections, is even sketching in the contours of a future frontline somewhere in the sands of Saudi Arabia. Thus, today the United States is seized by military convulsions every time events are focused on the Persian Gulf region. And events there are developing on a dangerous plane. They have in their history (?natural) roots which have grown into a prickly tree of differences which have seized the Near and Middle East region today.

It was not so long ago that in international terminology the conception "east of Suez" meant the British intervention in India and further east.

But today the Americans have crossed this line; they have crossed it on a more sweeping scale, (?placing) on the old caravan trade routes armadas of their own warships and turning once uninhabited islands into their own military bases. The United States is altering its tactics, placing its main emphasis on building up its own forces in the region of the oil El Dorados. At the same time they continue to knock together mini-blocs and to shape all kinds of axes like the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo axis. The U.S. air forces located at bases in the region of the Mediterranean basin, as well as at the Masirah Base in the Arabian Sea and at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean are today levelled at the Persian Gulf and the adjacent regions. Diego Garcia has been considerably modernized in recent months and now, as the AFRIQUE-ASIE weekly writes, B-52 aircraft, flying fortresses with eight jet engines, are based there. The island, the weekly stresses, has been turned into a center of a new U.S. military system in the Indian Ocean. Apart from the aircraft situated on Diego Garcia and the aircraft carriers, cruisers, and submarines sailing through the waters of the ocean, it includes yet another innovation--large transport ships and tankers. These are unique ship bases, floating islands on which will be permanently stores supplies of ammunition, equipment and fuel products necessary for several U.S. squadrons and a special brigade of 12,000 men.

But all this, as recent events have shown, means little to the United States. The mere presence of U.S. ships in seas and oceans and aircraft at military bases no longer suits them. They are striving to expand the Lebensraum for their armed forces. The Pentagon has worked out a new strategic conception which boils down roughly to the following: Since U.S. territory is located several thousands of kilometers from the Near and Middle East and huge means of transport and considerable time are required to send armed forces there, it is necessary to bring the U.S. units nearer to the oil sources, the Pentagon believes. The existing bases, even Masirah in the Arabian Sea, cannot be major billeting areas, and therefore it is necessary to obtain near Iran, Saudi Arabia and the Emirates of the Persian Gulf a whole network of bases. Their air bases and ports should be always open to U.S. planes and ships. It would be best to station on the territory of these countries not individual military personnel but a complete U.S. division with planes, tanks and artillery. Such is the script written within the Pentagon's walls. But who are its players, apart from the United States? The answer to this question is given by the restationing of those 12 Phantoms which, as is known, made the leap across the ocean and landed at Cairo West Airport.

This is equally confirmed by the hurried construction in the Israeli Negev Desert and in the Egyptian Sinai of the first U.S. bridgeheads--air bases where U.S. planes will be permanently situated. Yes, Washington has given the role of state-bases to Israel and Egypt, two countries situated in ideal proximity to the Near East oil. These countries were active participants in another script written by Washington. This was the shameful Camp David deal, the so-called peace treaty which was concluded on the lawn of the White House by the leaders of Israel and Egypt.

Today both these scripts could be put together for one is virtually a continuation of the other. The U.S. military leap to the Near East is essentially a second series of Camp David.

Some people in the West would like to depict the Near East palette in rosy colors and to paint a mythical and not a true picture of the state of affairs in the Near East.

The supporters of the Camp David agreement claim that the Near East peace began on the White House lawn where, as is known, the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal was carried out under U.S. patronage. However, the Camp David start in relation to bringing peace and calm to the Near East, proved to be a false start. Moreover, it has aggravated the situation in the regior and laid new dangerous delayed-action mines there. Since the very start of Camp David, its unilateral trends was apparent. What happened was not even a deal but a diktat by Israel which began to draw maximum advantage, while Cairo took up a position of surrender getting precisely a handful of Sinai sand.

Israel has no desire to free the occupied Arab territories. Let's take Jerusalem as an example. The fate of this city, like that of all the Israeli-captured Arab lands, deeply disturbs not only the Arab peoples, but also broad circles of the world public and religious circles. Anger and indignation spread to the Arab world and far beyond its borders following the decision adopted the other day by the Israeli Knesset to officially annex the Arab part of Jerusalem and to adopt a law proclaiming this city--as they are saying in Tel Aviv--the eternal and inseparable capital of Israel.

Crudely violating the UN decisions on the status of Jerusalem, the Israeli expansionists are trying now to artificially alter the shape of the city, carrying out truly demographic aggression there. They want to do away with Jerusalem's historic traditions and the fact that the ancient city is the center of three monarchic religions. Chasing the Arab population from their homes, the Israelis are striving to create in Jerusalem a situation whereby the number of Israeli citizens will predominate over the Arab population. Thus, by carrying out (?annexation) of the occupied lands, Tel Aviv intends to swallow up other people's lands and to juridically shape its rights to perpetual ownership. With this same purpose in mind they are pushing through the creation of Israel militarized settlements on the occupied territories, intending to use these bridgeheads later to carry out the colonization of other people's lands. Israel is spearheading its aggressive policy today at the PLO, as one of the most active militant detachments which opposes the Tel-Aviv-Cairo deal. However, time has already shown that the Israeli expansionists have not managed to paralyze the activities of the Palestinians, although Tel Aviv has carried out open military acts and broad behind-the scenes maneuvers to this end.

Yes, the Near East is an uneasy place today. Stormclouds continue to fly over this part of the world. But the way to a settlement of the protracted Near East crisis is not closed.

The Soviet Union, together with the militant Arab peoples and all peace-loving forces, believes that there is every possibility of establishing peace and stability in the Near East. To achieve this the crisis must be solved on an all-embracing scale, that is the troops of the Israeli aggressors must be withdrawn from the occupied Arab territories and the just rights of the Arab people of Palestine must be met, including their right to set up their own independent state.

MOZGOVOY WRITES ON STATE OF U.S.-SAUDI RELATIONS

LD121421 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 3

[A. Mozgovoy article under the rubric "Behind Sensations": "From the Carrot to the Stick"]

[Text] A shift toward the Arabs has taken place in U.S. policy--that discovery was recently made by America's Washington POST. What circumstance made the newspaper perceive a change in the White House foreign policy course in the Near East? Apparently, the financial affairs of the Carter warehouse company--the Carter's family enterprise, in which 62 percent of the shares belong to the present U.S. President.

In 1975 the Carter warehouse firm received from the Georgia National Bank a loan of $1 million for the construction of a peanut shelling machine. At that time the bank was headed by Bert Lance, who later, after J. Carter was elected president, was appointed director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Alas, the fellow-Georgian and friend of the White House boss did not hold onto the high state post for long. He was dismissed as soon as his earlier financial machinations came to light. It emerged, in particular, that Lance "borrowed" large sums from the national bank (without paying interest, of course). Malicious tongues assert that some of the money borrowed from the bank went to pay for J. Carter's election campaign.

In December, 1977, when Lance returned home ignominiously from the capital, he sold his controlling share in the national bank to Saudi businessman (Geyt Faraon).

And it was then, in the Washington POST's opinion, that the most interesting part began.

In January, 1978, at talks in Riyadh, J. Carter promised King Khalid that he would supply Saudi Arabia with sophisticated American F-15 Eagle fighters. In May of the same year the Georgia National Bank renewed the old loan to the Carters' enterprise on privileged terms, with the result that the President's family saved $60,000. Soon the Senate approved a White House demand for 60 fighters to be sold to Saudi Arabia.

We will not take on the role of advocates for J. Carter, but we can say with complete confidence that the White House chief's difficulties, if they played any part in the contract with Riyadh, were not the most important consideration.

The political gamble made by the Senate and the President in approving the contract with the Wahhabi kingdom was for very high stakes. At that time the outlines of the Camp David "peace treaty" were already taking shape, and it was planned to involve in its implementation not only Israel and Egypt, but also Saudi Arabia, which has considerable influence in the Arab world. So as to persuade Riyadh to support the terms of a separate deal advantageous to Washington and Tel Aviv, it was necessary to gain the Saudis' favor in some way. That is why the American legislators sanctioned the sale of fighters.

This deal was extremely profitable for the United States. The Saudis are to pay $2.5 billion for the 60 planes, that is, just over $41 million each. The McDonnell-Douglas Corporation sells the same fighters to the U.S. Air Force for $18-20 million each. In other words, the price of the goods is more than doubled. In the United States nobody is embarrassed by such overt speculation--the more "petrodollars" are transferred to America, the better!

As is known, the White House and Congress calculations on Riyadh's support for the Camp David accords were not borne out. Saudi Arabia came our resolutely against the treacherous deal and stopped financial aid to Egypt.

Then the American capital went over from a carrot to a stick policy with respect to Saudi Arabia. It set about intimidating Riyadh with the "Soviet threat." Then it demanded that the United States be granted military bases. The blackmail did not succeed. And now an unprecedented anti-Saudi campaign has been launched in the American press.

The immediate pretext was provided by Riyadh's request for additional equipment for the purchased fighters: bomb carriers and external fuel tanks. The request was quite justified. If only because F-15's in the armory of Israel's Air Force have such equipment (Tel Aviv uses Eagles for barbaric bombings of Lebanon).

"Stall! Refuse!" is the reaction of the American press. "We should wait before fulfilling this request," the New York TIMES writes, "until the Saudis show that they are using their wealth to promote stability in the Near East, in support of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty." It is said openly: Join in with Camp David, then you can have both the whistle and the pea.

However, as yet the stick policy has not brought success. In response to the threats and pressure, a clear hint came from Riyadh that Saudi Arabia could stop holding back prices on the oil market. That really did alarm the American administration. So the White House is in no hurry to refuse the Wahhabi kingdom's demand, but is trying to delay a final decision until the end of the presidential race. Then, they say, we shall see....

KOROTKOV COMMENTS ON USE OF KENYAN PORT BY NAVY

LD081726 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Kenya has allowed American military vessels to call at its Port of Mombasa. Vladimir Korotkov has these details: The United States keeps looking for strongholds in the Middle East and southwest Asia to deploy what is now known as the quick reaction force. It has declared the two regions spheres of vital American interest, and seeks to establish direct military control over oil-bearing countries and oil transportation routes there. Washington politicians make no secret out of the fact that units of quick reaction corps will be assigned with the task of interfering in developments of any regional state to ensure, as the American press claims, the uninterrupted flow of the Arab oil. In line with this program the United States has secured for itself the right to use the former British base in Bahrain, the Persian Gulf, and has laid its hand on Masirah Island situated near the Arabian Sea coast and owned by Oman. The American Phantoms are now stationed at airfields of Egypt and Israel, which have actually turned into springboards of American aggression in the region.

Kenya is ranked by the Pentagon strategists as an important link in the chain of bases that have encircled the Middle East and southwest Asia. Reports have leaked into the press recently saying that the United States has reached an agreement with Somalia on the use of military bases on the territory of that country. The details of that agreement and the fact of its signing were kept in strict secrecy for long. Somalia was afraid, and not without reason, that the agreement would produce an undesirable effect on neighboring countries. Indeed, the escalation of American military presence and the establishment of more American military bases are of grave concern of the countries of the region. This concern grew even stronger following the failure of the American military mission in Iran. That mission showed that the present American administration is capable of any irresponsible moves. A spokesman for the Pentagon declared that the mailed fist that is being built in the region will be used to deal with crisis situations not only in the Persian Gulf but in other parts of the world. At present the United States keeps half-a-million of its servicemen at 2,500 overseas bases and installations. But this seems to be not enough. It is seeking to get hold of more bases in the Indian Ocean, in the Middle East and in southwest Asia, and in Africa. It is seeking to subjugate the countries of the region so as to be able to pump out riches from them, and what's more, use their territories for realizing their strategic plans directed against peace, socialism and national liberation movements.

RACHKOV COMMENTS ON PLAN FOR SHALE OIL PRODUCTION

LD082106 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Boris Rachkov commentary: "Oil, the Monopolies and the Pentagon"]

[Text] President Carter signed a draft bill allocating $20 billion in the state budget over the coming 10 years for the regulation of the production of so-called synthetic oil, that is oil from shale. The draft law stipulates that production of synthetic oil will reach 100 million tons a year by the end of the 10-year period. We asked Boris Rachkov, the prominent Soviet oil expert, to comment on this decision. He writes:

The official American propaganda is making a fuss about the draft bill in its capacity as a first step toward solving the energy problem in the U.S. on the bases of its own natural resources. In the U.S. shale deposits there is fuel equaling 150 billion tons of oil. This is more than double the ordinary oil discovered in all the developing countries. What is more, this exceeds 40 times the known oil reserves in the United States and exceeds by 170 times the annual consumption of oil in the United States. Thus, this is indeed an inexhaustable source of energy. Carter described the day of the signing of the draft bill on synthetic oil as a proud day for America.

Many American experts, however, very much do not share the optimism of the President. They draw attention to the astonishing imbalance between the budget allocations and the real energy and oil needs for the rapid development of the U.S. national economy. They concluded that in order to completely eliminate the energy crisis it is necessary to invest hundreds of billions of dollars over 10 years. But the government of the richest country in the capitalist world showed that it was incapable of allocating more than $20 billion--a drop in the ocean. The quantity of synthetic oil provided for by the draft bill by 1990 is less than 4 percent of the general energy consumption forecast for that time in the United States. This is almost 10 percent less than the current American consumption and four times less than the current import of ordinary oil. With such levels the American economy will continue to shoulder the burden of the energy crisis for tens of years to come.

It is worth mentioning in this context the statement made recently by U.S. Secretary for Defense Brown, to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT from which one learns that the Pentagon intends to spend on its policing in the gulf region not less than $50 billion over the nex. 10 years. This means that the 10 year program for Pentagon police activity in the gulf exceeds by 2 and 1/2 times Washington's expenditure on the exploitation of its oil resources from the point of view of the quantity. Why is this so?

First, the answer is found in the fact that other people's oil is more profitable to the American monopolies. Facts detailed in the magazine of British businessmen, petroleum economist, indicate that 700 million tons of black gold is received by the American capital every year from developing countries. Of this more than 450 million tons comes from Arab countries. Last year alone, others' oil brought small and big American oil companies more than $10 billion in net profits. With simple calculation it is possible we can see that their profits over 10 years can reach more than $100 billion. If even half of this profit was spent on the Pentagon's police tasks, the profits of the American colonialists would be at least $50 billion. What then is the hurry in the exploitation of national energy resources if others' oil brings such profits?

At any rate, amid the fuss about the start of exploitation of national natural resources, U.S. imperialism continues its neocolonialist plundering of the natural resources of Arab countries and other developing countries. In order to maintain the circumstances necessary for this plunder U.S. imperialism continues to rely on military might, aggression and interference in the affairs of others.

GERASICHEV REPORTS KENNEDY WITHDRAWAL AT CONVENTION

LD122246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] In the United States, the convention of the Democratic Party is continuing its work. Our correspondent, Vladimir Gerasivhev, reports from New York:

Matters connected with the economic and political platforms of the party are beirg discussed here today, at the Madison Square Garden sports center, where the Democrats' Convention is being held. Yesterday, the first day of the convention came to a dramatic end. Senator Kennedy, President Carter's main rival among the Democrats, announced that he would withdraw from the struggle for the presidency.

This happened after Carter's supporters managed to pass an amendment to the voting rules, which was advantageous for the President. This amendment robbed Kennedy's supporters of any hope of holding a so-called open convention and obliged delegates to vote for their candidates. Taking into account the fact that President Carter had managed to gain a majority of votes during the primaries, any further struggle by Kennedy was senseless.

According to local observers, the correlation of forces at the convention does not reflect the real position in the country. Opinion polls carried out on the eve of the convention showed that in reality, over 70 percent of the electorate did not approve of President Carter's activity. It is quite obvious that an important factor in the decline in popularity of President Carter is the fact that his administration is carrying out conservative domestic and foreign policies and is openly steering a course toward U.S. militarization.

Americans are deeply alarmed by the fact that even during the convention, the White House administration continues to work out plans for waging a nuclear war and is consciously shipping up an atmosphere of military psychosis here. All this cannot fail to disturb millions of Americans who will soon have to decide who will govern the country in the next 4 years.

Today, Senator Kennedy's supporters are trying to achieve some changes in the proposed Democratic Party platform. In particular they are opposing the accelerated deployment of MX intercontinental missiles, whose creation will cause a spiraling of the arms race and complicate the holding of talks on a problem as vitally important as limitation of strategic weapons.

VASILETS ATTACKS SENATOR MOYNIHAN

LD081027 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 3 August, 1980, publishes on page 5 a 1,200-word New York dispatch by TASS correspondent V. Vasilets under the rubric "The Enemies of Detente: Who Are They?" and headlined "The Shaman of Capitol Hill." The article consists of an attack on Senator Moynihan, outlining his political career and attributing his "political popularity" to the fact that he "expressed sentiments which not everyone could make up their minds to voice during the years of the thaw in the international atmosphere." Vasilets notes that "Moynihan's demagoguery hypertrophies when he starts talking about the Soviet Union," asserting that he "is among those American politicians for whom it is a ritual to frighten people with the 'Soviet threat.'" However, he adds, "the day-to-day shamanism of the Moynihans yields its poisoned fruit." The article goes on to outline the effects of this "shamanism" on American public opinion, in "creating a sinister atmosphere of military hysteria."

JAPANESE WHITE PAPER AIMED AT 'GLOBAL' ROLE

LD121531 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Bandura article under the rubric "On International Topics": "Under the Military's Diktat"]

[Text] The Japanese cabinet has approved for publication the latest "White Paper on Defense," prepared by the country's military department. Even a cursory acquaintance with its contents convinces you that you are looking at nothing more than a political agitation leaflet making claims to objectivity. Repeating elements from the gutter press and ultrarightwing publications, the so-called White Paper is full of the blackest assertions running from paragraph to paragraph, from page to page.

The desire to convince the Japanese that the Soviet Union is about to pounce on them with all its might is so strong in the authors that they lose all sense of moderation and logic in their "reasonings." They do not hesitate to juggle the facts. In a word, they operate in the worst traditions of the military, which for decades--until 2 September, 1945--inculcated in the people hatred for everything associated with the word "Soviets."

From this viewpoint the military department's publication would probably not have merited comment--the shelves of bookstores are groaning under the weight of anti-Soviet pulp literature. But the White Paper is an official document, reflecting the viewpoint of the present Japanese Government, and therefore requires more serious attention. In particular, the assertions are again released into propaganda circulation that the USSR constitutes a "potential threat to Japan's security."

It is no secret that in recent years not only has no initiative come from Tokyo in the matter of the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations but, on the contrary, attempts have been made to destabilize them. The Soviet Union's principled course on this question is that our country invariably expresses readiness to build its mutual relations with Japan on a basis of true good neighborliness, and this is indicated by the proposals the USSR has made to Japan. If these proposals have yet to receive attention, the question arises involuntarily: Does Tokyo want the healthy, stable development of Soviet-Japanese relations?

But in the White Paper it is not only a question of relations between our two countries. Paramount importance in military policy is attached to the "creation of armed forces to match with Japan's state might." It is hard to interpret this appeal otherwise than as a call for the formation of an army which would rank second only to the U.S. Armed Forces in the West in terms of its potential.

Another perfidious thesis in the "paper" is the attempt to give the Japanese armed forces functions which would permit them to "share international responsibility." In other words, it is a question of a claim to the role of a "global force" ready to operate even outside Japan itself, at least throughout the Asian and Pacific region. Japan's rulers have made claims of this kind more than once in the past. It is well known how all that ended.

Unfortunately it seems some people in Tokyo prefer not to remember the past. This forgetfulness intensifies the fears of sensible people concerning the course along which the authors of the White Paper, who determine policy in the country's military department, are trying to direct Japan.

OGARKOV, GORSHKOV RECEIVE INDIAN NAVY CHIEF

LD111129 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 5 August Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Adm (R.L. Pereyra), navy chief of staff of the Republic of India, who is in Moscow.

Warm and friendly talks were held, during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy and USSR deputy defense minister, and Adm N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the General Staff, participated in the talks.

KHOLOV RECEIVED BY GANDHI; CONVERSATION HELD

LD121540 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Aug, TASS--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India today received a delegation of Soviet public led by the Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Tadzhikistan, Makhmadula Kholov.

During the conversation Indira Ghandi pointed to the inviolable character of Indian-Soviet friendship. She said that Indian-Soviet friendship rested on both traditional feelings of respect and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, and the community of interests and aspirations of India and the Soviet Union who spared no effort in order to strengthen peace among peoples, to attain disarmament, to preserve detente and spread it to all the regions of the world. She added that Indian-Soviet friendship was characterised by one more fact--the fact that great statesmen of the USSR and India stood at its cradle.

Indira Ghandi sent words of appreciation to Soviet leaders and the Soviet people for the congratulations on the occasion of the 33th anniversary of India's independence, and wished the peoples of the Soviet Union further successes in the development of economy and building a bright future.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDIAN-SOVIET TREATY CELEBRATED IN DELHI

LD122208 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1812 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Delhi, 12 Aug (TASS)--The national meeting of activists of the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society, which took place here today dedicated to the 33d anniversary of the republic's independence and the 9th anniversary of the signing of a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union, took the form of a vivid manifestation of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India. Important state and public officials, leaders of the major political parties and members of the Indian Parliament took part in the mass meeting, as did a delegation of the Soviet public, headed by M. Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which arrived here to take part in the Indian-Soviet friendship month.

The manysided Indo-Soviet relations are a clear example of the successful cooperation of states with different social systems, if their policy is inspired by the ideals of peace and security of peoples, V.P. Sathe, the minister for information and broadcasting, stated at the meeting. The signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries in 1971, which reliably serves the interests of the Soviet Union and India, became a significant stage in the history of bilateral ties.

The visit to India in 1973 by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had huge significance for the strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations, emphasized Sathe.

The friendship between India and the USSR is an important factor for stability in Asia and throughout the world, said N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the National Council of the Indian Communist Party. The Soviet-Indian treaty, concluded 9 years ago, plays an ever-growing role in safeguarding India's security. It prevents the implementation of the criminal plans of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese hegemonists, threatening the territorial integrity of the sovereign states of the region. N.K. Krishnan expressed appreciation of the consistent struggle by the USSR and India against the arms race, neocolonialism and racial discrimination and for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

M. Kholov, head of a delegation of the Soviet public, noted that recently, as a result of the activation of imperialist and hegemonist forces, the situation in Asia and throughout the world had become considerably more complex. He stressed that U.S. imperialism is the chief guilty party in worsening the international situation.

Fialkovskiy Article

LD121339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Fialkovskiy article: "A Reliable Compass: The Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation Is 9 Years Old"]

[Text] As a rule August brings heavy monsoons and violent tropical thunderstorms to the South Asian subcontinent. August 1971 was no exception in this respect. But at that time more than just natural storm clouds were gathering over Hindustan--the sky in this region was darkened by the ominous storm clouds of armed confrontation. Hundreds of thousands of peaceful inhabitants streamed out of what was then East Pakistan onto the territory of neighboring India in search of salvation from the harsh repression and bloody terror unleashed by the Yahya Khan regime. The United States and other Western powers adopted an openly anti-Indian stance at this time. An active supporting role was played by Maoist China, spurring Pakistan to military conflict with India and generously supplying it with arms.

Under these conditions the signing of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation in Delhi 9 August 1971 had a powerful salutory effect on the development of the situation in South Asia and came as something of a cold dousing to lovers of international adventures and to all those who sought to crush the national liberation movement in East Pakistan and to prevent the new sovereign state of Bangladesh appearing on the political map.

The conclusion of the treaty was welcomed by broad circles of the Indian public and representatives of virtually all of the country's main parties. In the USSR the signing of the treaty also met with the Soviet people's unanimous approval.

The present writer was working in India immediately after the conclusion of the treaty. I still have vivid memories of the many rallies and demonstrations of Soviet-Indian friendship held throughout the country at that time. The mere mention of the treaty during any public address would prompt rapturous ovations from the audience. The Soviet Embassy in Delhi and other Soviet delegations were literally flooded with letters and telegrams from Indian citizens and organizations expressing high regard for the newly signed treaty and for the support given by the Soviet state to the just cause of the Bangladesh people's liberation.

But it would be wrong to see the treaty just through the prism of the political situation which had developed in South Asia by the summer of 1971, even though it immediately made an impact as a document with considerable international implications. The conclusion of the treaty, which was conditioned by the whole previous history of the steady development of Soviet-Indian ties, was a landmark in the annals of those ties. The rich experience of equitable and mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation in the most diverse spheres accumulated until that moment was given a reliable legal foundation.

During his visit to India in 1973 L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out: "Soviet-Indian relations have now reached such a level of stability and mutual trust that we are able to look years ahead into the future....

"The Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation--a treaty between the first country of triumphant socialism and Asia's largest peace-loving state--provides a firm foundation for this." The planning of Soviet-Indian trade and economic ties for the next 10-15 years and the signing of long-term agreements in other spheres were a graphic confirmation of those words.

Immediately after the signing of the treaty certain international circles, chiefly the Beijing leadership, tried to represent this event as "a conspiracy between the two powers" with aggressive hegemonistic implications. Incidentally, there are those who to this day, citing this treaty, seek to distort the essence of Soviet-Indian relations and to sow in Asia's small countries false fears and feelings of mistrust toward the Soviet Union and India. But if you read the treaty's text carefully it is easy to see that there is nothing in its wording which could be interpreted as a threat to any third party. The treaty's contents are based on the communality of the main foreign policy aims of the Soviet Union and the Republic of India. Those ideals--the struggle for a lasting peace and the people's security, complete and universal disarmament and the final eradication of colonialism and racism, and the establishment of broad equitable and mutually advantageous interstate cooperation--are cherished and understood by all mankind. The treaty was thus a legal confirmation that Soviet-Indian relations are in no way directed against other states and are wholly at the service of the interests of the peoples of both countries and of international peace as a whole.

Another salient of the attacks on the treaty concerned India's status as a nonaligned state. The gist of these attacks was that by entering into a contractual relationship with the Soviet Union--a member of the Warsaw Pact--India had, supposedly, "forefeited its legal and moral" rights to remain in the nonaligned movement. However, as was shown by events of the seventies and in particular by the conferences of nonaligned leaders in Colombo and Havana and by various forums within the framework of this movement held in Delhi itself, India's prestige among the nonaligned states not only did not decline after the signing of the treaty but strengthened still further. India continues to march in the vanguard of the anti-imperialist, anticolonial struggle, attracting by its example other countries belonging to the nonaligned movement.

The 9 years which have elapsed since the treaty was signed have witnessed numerous new events on the path of the further development and enrichment of Soviet-Indian relations. Reciprocal visits by the leaders of the two countries, joint foreign policy initiatives, the considerable increase in bilateral trade, the consolidation of economic ties and new forms of scientific and technical cooperation, including in the sphere of space research, the even greater expansion of contacts through public channels--these are the main avenues along which relations developed between the USSR and India in the seventies.

The most important milestone was undoubtedly L.I. Brezhnev's official friendly visit to India in November 1973. This event lent powerful additional impetus to Soviet-Indian relations and determined their further prospects for many years to come. Speaking in 1973 at a mass meeting by the walls of the Red Fort in Delhi, L.I. Brezhnev gave an exceptionally high assessment of the 1971 treaty. "The treaty concluded between us," the Soviet leader noted, "is like a compass whose arrow shows the course into the future. We are sure this is the correct course. It accords with the fundamental interests of our countries' peoples."

The lasting significance of the Soviet-Indian treaty as an effective instrument for preserving international peace is borne out by the present situation on the vast Asian continent. On the "eastern flank" Beijing is continuing to threaten Socialist Vietnam with new armed aggression. Despite Beijing's demagogic assertions of its "desire to restore the traditional friendship with India," the Chinese expansionists have not abandoned their course toward overt interference in its internal affairs, support for separatists and the destabilization of the situation in the northeast regions of India.

The external forces' constant aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghan state which is linked with India by traditionally friendly relations. After all, as a result of Islamabad being dragged by Washington and Beijing into the anti-Afghan adventures and of Pakistan's accelerated militarization, a dangerous hotbed of tension has arisen on India's western borders. The country's public well remembers that during past Indian-Pakistani conflicts the weapons which Pakistan received from the United States and the PRC were invariably turned against India. Moreover, the rapid buildup of Pakistan's combat might is inevitably leading to the growth of revanchist and militarist sentiments there, to the consolidation of the positions of those circles which advocate conducting dialogue with India in the language of weapons.

Finally, the massive military preparations undertaken by the United States and other imperialist powers in the Indian Ocean, particularly its northwestern part, cannot fail to provoke concern among the peace-loving peoples of South Asia. In sending nuclear-powered cruisers and giant aircraft carriers there Washington, as in the fall of 1971, is pursuing a perfectly definite aim--suppressing the national liberation movements in the countries of the Indian Ocean basin and intimidating the peoples living here.

Many international observers are pointing out that in a situation complicated by the intrigues of the imperialist forces and Beijing it is scarcely possible to overestimate the significance of the Soviet-Indian relations cemented by the 1971 treaty as an important positive and stabilizating factor in world politics.

During the contacts which have taken place in recent months between Soviet and Indian leaders, including L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with I. Gandhi in Belgrade this May, and during reciprocal visits by foreign ministers, the two countries' sincere adherence to the cause of ensuring lasting peace in Asia was reaffirmed. As L.I. Brezhnev noted in a talk with Indian Foreign Minister V.P. Narasimha Rao on 6 June, questions of continuing the detente policy, eliminating conflict situations and ensuring every people's right to independent development without any outside interference are becoming particularly topical now. It can be said with complete justification that the Soviet-Indian treaty, which has stood the test of time and frequently shown the whole world its effectiveness, will promote in the most direct way the solution of these vital tasks facing mankind.

BULANTSEV VIEWS PAKISTAN AFGHAN INITIATIVE

LD122000 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 August, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi indicated in an interview to the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY Pakistan's intention to put the Afghan issue on the agenda of the next U.N. General Assembly session. According to the minister's words, the purpose of "new proposals" on Afghanistan is to find a political settlement of the problem.

Observers note in this context that the existing initiatives intended to remove the present tensions in south-west Asia have not been exhausted yet. Last May the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan proposed a political settlement distinguished by consistency and a clear purpose, taking into account the interests of all countries in the area. The process includes a number of bilateral agreements between the DRA and Pakistan and the DRA and Iran and relevant international guarantees to consolidate these bilateral agreements. Last May's statement of the Afghan Government also says a political settlement should solve the issue of withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent from Afghan territory.

It is but natural that from the very onset of this process, efficient measures should be taken to stop military or any other outside interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs. It is only in this case that the issue of Soviet military withdrawal may be put on a reliable foundation.

Unprejudiced onlookers welcomed the Kabul proposals as a major step in search of ways to remove the strain the area and settle the differences by peaceful means and through negotiations. The negative reaction to the Afghan Government's proposals came from those circles which use the pretext of settlement to change the social and political structure in Afghanistan and undermine the Afghan revolution. Pakistan's "new proposals" look very much like a diverting manoeuvre in that context, designed not only to impede a true solution but also to serve as a cover for an escalation of the undeclared war led by Washington, Beijing and Islamabad against the popular system in Afghanistan.

MOSCOW T.V. SHOWS DOCUMENTARY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD122130 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 August, TASS--The USSR national television today showed a new documentary entitled "Afghan Report 1980" dealing with the life and struggle of Afghans against enemies of the revolution. The film highlights the results of the 1978 April revolution and the way complicated social development problems are being solved.

The Afghan people strongly support the revolutionary transformations and no counter-revolution is capable of stopping the advance of history--this is the message of the film.

The documentary convincingly demonstrates the role played by the People's Democratic Party and the Government of Afghanistan in the country's development.

PORT CHIEF ASSAILS 'BOURGEOIS LIARS' ON USSR TIES

LD120915 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 27 July 1980 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word "Reportage" by special correspondent Sh. Zaynutdinov entitled "Gates of Friendship" datelined Hayratan-Termez-Tashkent describing the "age-old ties" between the Soviet city of Termez and the Afghan city of Hayratan, both located on the banks of the Amudarya River.

"Cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan has already existed for over 60 years," said A. Reza, Afghan port chief. "When we hear the loud voices of Western radio stations attacking our tried friend--the land of the Soviets--we always want to retort to the bourgeois liars: Why then do you remain silent about the facts of economic cooperation between our states? After all it is carried out in the interests of the Afghan and Soviet peoples. Let the enemies shout and rave. We have reliable friends in the shape of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. They help us in word and deed to help defend the gains of the April revolution and to build a new life."

VOLKOV ON 'ANTI-AFGHAN CONSPIRACY', TRIAL OF REBELS

LD121241 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Yu. Volkov "Reportage": "Undeclared War Continues"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow--It began almost immediately after the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan. At the time a Washington POST correspondent reported the training of counterrevolutionary groups in Pakistan "with the aim of overthrowing the new government." Large gangs, trained and equipped with the American and Chinese special services, began to perpetrate acts of terrorism and sabotage on the republic's territory, to kill party activists and teachers and to burn the buildings of state institutions and schools.

I have visited Afghanistan twice: last year and this. During my first stay in the country the implementation of the land reform was just beginning. Large land holdings were eliminated and the state handed the land to the peasants who had previously worked for the feudal lords. Then counterrevolution immediately responded with bloody terror, sometimes killing whole families of those who backed the new power.

As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, pointed out in an interview with the GDR's HORIZONT weekly, the anti-Afghan conspiracy, whose strands stretched from Washington to Beijing, was aimed at either wiping Afghanistan altogether off the face of the earth or on subordinating it to various states. "Thus, for instance, it was proposed to give the eastern and southern territories of our country, which are mostly inhabited by Pashtuns, to Pakistan and the northern territories to China," he stated. "In Kabul itself it was proposed to create a terrorist government headed by Amin or some other power-hungry careerist directly or indirectly under the CIA's command. Thus Afghanistan was threatened with serious danger on two sides--it was menaced from within by Amin, who was to blame for the deaths of thousands of patriots, and from the outside by aggressive plans threatening Afghanistan's national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Often in Kabul there are press conferences for Afghan and foreign journalists at which material proof is presented of the participation of American, Chinese, Egyptian and other intelligence services in the bandit attacks. For instance, Pakistani mercenaries were captured after the events of February this year, when the bandits tried to provoke disturbances in Kabul. They had large sums of money in dollars and pounds sterling and were equipped with American and British weapons and radio apparatus. Later, during the rout of a counterrevolutionary gang in the southeastern province of Konarha, an Egyptian adviser was caught who was in the CIA's service and had undergone training in West Germany. The list of similar facts could easily be continued.

A trial of members of the "Islamic movement of Afghanistan" terrorist and subversive organization ended in Kabul recently. I attended the press conference at which the gang's ringleader, Baratali Jafari, known by the name of Kasim in the counterrevolutionary underground, spoke to journalists. He spoke in detail of himself and of the organization, which was created in February 1979 with the aid of advisers from the Western states. "They trained our groups and sent them into Afghanistan," he admitted. "I was the leader of the organization's military committee and took an active part in terrorist and subversive acts."

Answering journalists' questions, Kasim disclosed: "I underwent 6 months' training under the leadership of experienced foreign specialists in armaments, tactics and terrorist and sabotage activity." Samples of the Western weapons, explosives and propaganda literature seized during the arrest of the gang were exhibited there in the hall. "The American and British weapons," Kasim declared, "would reach us from Pakistan. We also received letters asking whether we needed bombs containing toxins."

It is well known that similar toxins have been used against Kabul schoolgirls and that several hundred girls have fallen victim to Afghan counterrevolution and its Western masters.

Afghanistan's people are dealing a resolute rebuff to the counterrevolutionary onslaughts. I recall meetings with workers in the (Dzhangalak) plant near Kabul, with students of the Mazar-e Sharif mining and petroleum technical institute and with members of an agricultural cooperative in Parwan Province who are defending the April revolution's gains with weapon in hand together with the army and the people's militia. They are patrolling the streets of cities and settlements, guarding educational establishments and industrial enterprises and taking part in routing the gangs infiltrating the young republic's territory.

The situation in Afghanistan is returning to normal, but imperialism and counterrevolution are continuing their criminal activity.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

LD131008 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Aug, TASS--"The Chinese propaganda machine attacks with vicious slander the proposals of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea aimed at settling disputable questions with Thailand since normalisation of relations among states of South-East Asia does not suit Beijing's expansionist designs", Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He said Chinese diplomacy is trying to sow the seeds of animocity among countries of the region, provoking conflicts in Indochina. Under the pretext of "aid" Beijing is interfering in internal affairs of sovereign states, using their territory for organising subversive activity against Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos.

Such a policy of the Chinese expansionists is nothing new. Several years ago the Chinese leaders used their puppets--the bloody clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan for penetrating South-East Asia. It is also known that the Pol Pot gangs were provoking armed clashes on the border with Thailand, launched the aggression against Vietnam.

"But the hangmen have been overthrown by the Kampuchean people. It is in vain that Beijing made a stake on them. Now the Beijing hegemonists are playing the 'Thai card'", Hun Sen stressed.

"Together with Washington China is bringing pressure on Thailand's Government, using in its aims the reactionary circles in Bangkok. With their participation bases of remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and otner Khmer reactionaries have been created in the territory of Thailand, and Thailand's Army is being involved in direct clashes with the armed forces of People's Kampuchea".

"The assertion of the Beijing leaders that they are concerned about Thailand's 'security' is a brazen lie. They are least of all concerned about the prosperity of that country. The Chinese leaders are provoking a conflict of Thailand with Kampuchea to make others pull chestnuts out of the fire for them. It is obvious that this is not in the interests of the people of Thailand."

"Unfortunately, the present leadership of Thailand refuses to realize this obvious truth and is obediently moving toward an abyss to which it is being pushed by 'well-wishers' from Beijing", the minister said in conclusion.

ZAMYATIN SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH FRG

DPA Report

LD121836 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow--To mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Moscow treaty between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union, celebrations were held today in the House of Friendship in Moscow. The Social-Democrat mayor of Saarbruecken, Oskar Lafontaine, took the occasion to convey greetings from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, who signed the treaty in 1970 as federal chancellor. Lafontaine was attending the event as representative of the Federal Republic-Soviet Union Society. Also present were lower house Deputies Elfriede Eilers, Manfred Schulte and Hans Wuwer of the SPD, as well as Helmut Schaefer of the FDP.

Leonid Zamyatin, department chief in the Soviet Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Union-Federal Republic Society, said at the gathering that since the treaty's conclusion, the political process had moved "in an ascending line." Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev had made a tremendous personal contribution in this respect. The Soviet Union could not, however, close its eyes to the fact that the Federal Republic, in response to pressure, had joined in the Olympic boycott and had itself been an initiator of NATO's medium-range missile decision and conventional arming.

Lower house Deputy Eilers said that the Federal Republic persisted in the view that the military balance in the field of medium-range missiles should not be altered since this would have repercussions on the political balance in Europe. She welcomed the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan and described this as a step in the right direction, which she expected [erwartung] would soon be followed by more.

Comments on Schmidt Visit

LD121852 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 12, TASS--A treaty signed in Moscow ten years ago between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany "is of exclusive importance not only for Soviet-West German relations, but also for European and world development in the following years which entered history as a 'decade of detente'". This was stated by Leonid Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR-FRG Society, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at a meeting of representatives of the Soviet public here today devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty.

The meeting was attended by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Babken Sarkisov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet Aleksey Shitikov, as well as a visiting group of deputies of the FRG Bundestag--representatives of the SPD and FDP factions led by Elfriede Eilers, member of the board of the SPD faction, and a delegation from the federation of the FRG-USSR socieities. Present among the guests was Hermann Huber, the FRG's charge d'affaires in the USSR.

The treaty has virtually become a foundation of European detente and withstood the test of time, Leonid Zamyatin stressed. The need for mutual understanding between the USSR and the FRG has now become politically axiomatic.

An outstanding role is played by meetings and regular consultations of the sides at the highest levels, up to the summit ones. Leonid Brezhnev made a great personal contribution to that development, always giving special attention to problems of Soviet-West German relations.

Dwelling on the results of the recent meeting in Moscow between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt and the concrete proposals advanced by the Soviet president before the federal chancellor, the speaker said:

"The discussion of questions related to medium-range means can be started now without any delay. They can be taken up without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The question of medium-range means should be discussed simultaneously and in organic connection with the American forward-based nuclear means."

"These proposals, set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in conversations in Moscow with Helmut Schmidt, have found a favourable response in many countries of the world. But it should be said that in the United States, in all probability, they so far give preference not to negotiations but to dangerous plans of the new nuclear targeting strategy which is now the current talk at the American administration.

"Carter's directive reveals the causes why the United States in reality sought deployment in Europe of cruise missiles and Persing II missiles. These are dangerous plans both for Europe and for the whole world. The Soviet Union has the means to answer these plans and to ensure the security of the country and the people. But we stand not for the policy of nuclear blackmail, we propose the path of negotiations".

"On the Rhine", said Leonid Zamyatin, "they frequently stress that the FRG, being one of the leading European NATO member-countries is compelled to heed the course conducted by the United States as the leader of the alliance, being guided by the principles of the so-called 'Atlantic solidarity'. Well, we are not inclined to reappraise the freedom of the FRG's manoeuvre with relation to the United States and do not intend to drive a wedge between them. But one should hardly diminish the FRG's role in the Western system of alliances. A true compass in these conditions should be the national and state interests of West Germany. And these interests, just as the interests of other European countries, imperatively call for continuation of the policy of detente and all-European cooperation".

"The treaty of August 12, 1970, retains its efficiency and freshness not only because the parties to the treaty are true to their word and scrupulously observe, as before, its spirit and the letter, but also because the circumstances, which led to its conclusion, the mutually-beneficial balance of the interests, consolidated in it, remain unchanged and are of a durable character. This makes it possible, marking the first jubilee of our treaty, to appraise with optimism prospects of both bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG, and the whole existing structure of mutual interstate communication and goodneighbourly links in Europe", Leonid Zamyatin said in conclusion.

Member of the board of the Bundestag faction of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Dr Elfriede Eilers stressed in her speech that the Moscow treaty had laid the foundation of detente in the relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union. That was a historical event for the whole world, particularly for the European peoples, she said. The treaty manifested itself as a stable factor of peace. The Oberburgomaster of the West German town of Saarbrucken Oskar Lafontaine conveyed to the participants in the meeting greetings from the chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Germany Will Brandt.

'Worsening' International Situation

LD122122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the Soviet public was held today in the Moscow House of Friendship with the peoples of foreign countries, devoted to the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty between the USSR and FRG. Our correspondent Vitaliy Sokolov reports:

A speech was made to the meeting by Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chairman of the board of the USSR-FRG Society and head of the International Information Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He said, in part:

[Begin Zamyatin recording] Today, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty, it must be noted that it was the result of a sober assessment of each other's positions and interests: similar, parallel interests, and also divergent interests difficult to reconcile. The balance drawn up on the basis of this assessment can serve as an example of diplomatic compromise in relations between developed countries with different social systems, an example of giving a backing in international law to the political principles on which, in our time, relations of good neighborliness, partnership and cooperation between the countries of East and West must be based. [end recording]

Dwelling on the current stage in the development of the relations between our countries, Comrade Zamyatin noted that they had recently been developing in conditions of an acute overall worsening of the international situation. This is due to the desire of the United States and NATO to undermine, to change to their advantage, the strategic balance of forces which has become established in the world and which forms the basis of detente. Therefore, the latest meeting of the Soviet and West German leaders which took place in Moscow on 30 June and 1 July of this year was of particular significance. In the course of the Moscow meeting, the course set by the parties for active facilitation of steps in the field of disarmament and arms limitation was continued. Particular significance, Comrade Zamyatain stressed, is attached in this respect to the new ideas and practical proposals outlined to Chancellor Schmidt from the Soviet Union, including those concerning the medium-range nuclear missiles and the initiatives intended to start the Vienna talks moving again. It is to be hoped, said Comrade Zamyatin, that Bonn will use its influence in NATO and across the ocean in order to facilitate a positive and rapid response by the West to the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

In conclusion, Comrade Zamyatin said:

[Begin Zamyatin recording] The treaty of 12 August 1970 retains its relevance and freshness, not only because the partners in this treaty are true to their word and continue scrupulously to observe it in letter and spirit, but also because the circumstances which led to it being concluded, the mutually beneficial balance of interests set out in it, remain unchanged and are of a long-term nature. This enables us, in marking the 10th anniversary of our treaty, to take an optimistic view of the prospects for bilateral relations between the USSR and FRG for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. [end recording]

The meeting was then addressed by Elfriede Eilers, a Bundestag deputy, and Lafontaine, mayor of Saarbruecken, who for their part also noted the great significance of the Moscow Treaty of 1970.

DETENTE, NOT PARIS-BONN AXIS, IS PATH TO INDEPENDENT EUROPE

LD121113 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 14

[Nikolay Portugalov article: "How To Escape 'Looking Glass Land'"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Most Western commentators believe that the 36th Franco-West German summit, held in July, will go down in history as the first pointer "on the long new road to European independence." "An energetic assertion of European views within NATO"; "the transformation of Europe into an independent military force as an alternative to U.S. participation in the continent's affairs"; "the United States is worried by the Bonn-Paris European axis"; "Franco-West German cooperation on the road to European political and military independence of the great powers will be an irreversible phenomenon of future decades"--vivid formulas of this kind made the rounds of the Western press.

It must be conceded that the press did have some grounds for interpreting the recent Franco-West German consultations as the beginning of a "reassessment of values"--as lengthy as it is far-reaching--by the leaders of France and the FRG on issues relating to the structure and aims of the Western system of alliances. It would clearly not be wrong to say that the meeting participants consciously hoped to produce that impression.

The July meeting between the French president and the FRG federal chancellor did not exceed only in terms of protocol the limits of the regular consultations between the two countries' leaders, held twice a year for the past 18 years alternately in Paris and in Bonn. But President Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to the FRG this time was in no way inferior in terms of formality or scope to the memorable first Franco-West German summits between De Gaulle and Adenauer.

Soon after the signing of the cooperation treaty between France and the FRG De Gaulle coined his well-known phrase about treaties "wilting like girls or roses." And indeed, for many years the summit-level consultations between Bonn and Paris only facilitated the quest for compromises on those--extremely numerous--issues on which the sides' viewpoints differed substantially. And each time Paris would emphasize its own special status within NATO, while Bonn would miss no opportunity to stress that its cooperation with the French fell completely within the Atlantic framework. One way or another, political commentators had previously viewed Franco-West German meetings as routine and had not regarded them as a quest for roads to "European independence." Now the picture has begun to look rather different.

IN LINE WITH TRADITION, NO COMMUNIQUE WAS PUBLISHED AFTER THE MEETING. HOWEVER, THE SPEECHES DELIVERED DURING IT, THE INTERVIEWS THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSULTATIONS GRANTED TO VARIOUS PRESS ORGANS AND, FINALLY, THE JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE IN BONN THAT CONCLUDED THE CONSULTATIONS MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO GENERALIZE THE MEETING'S RESULTS TO SOME EXTENT. IN WESTERN COMMENTATORS' OPINIONS, THE MEETING'S WATCHWORD WAS PRESIDENT GISCARD D'ESTAING'S REMARK IN BONN TO THE EFFECT THAT EUROPE'S POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD MUST BE RESTORED. THIS THEME RAN THROUGH ALL THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES DURING HIS TIME ON WEST GERMAN SOIL; DURING THE AFOREMENTIONED PRESS CONFERENCE HE ALSO STRESSED THAT "EUROPE HAS BEEN INDEPENDENT FOR 2,000 YEARS AND MUST REMAIN SO IN THE FUTURE."

It is typical in this connection that the July meeting participants did not say a single word about the U.S. role as leader of the West or even as NATO's main power and guarantor. In itself this caused concern across the ocean--concern that developed into open resentment after a study of the remarks of the president and chancellor regarding the main issues currently determining the situation in the world arena. Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt clearly and unambiguously advocated continued constructive political dialogue with the Soviet Union and spoke with satisfaction of their own personal contribution to this dialogue. Both leaders described their recent meetings with L.I. Brezhnev as useful and necessary. The French president spoke of the isolation in which West Europe would have found itself had he and the FRG chancellor not shown a readiness for dialogue with the Soviet leaders. The conclusion is evidence of the new spirit abroad in West Europe. Hitherto the U.S. European allies have avoided contradicting their leader during deteriorations in the international situation. But now, when the United States has provoked a sharp deterioration in the international climate, its two most powerful European allies have jointly reaffirmed their determination to continue to develop their relations with the Soviet Union, remaining in positions of detente.

No one denies that there are pretty profound political, economic and, above all, ideological reasons for so-called Atlantic solidarity, but the French president's remark that this solidarity in no way means subordination (made in an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) can certainly be ranked among the substantial differences of approach to detente between the United States and West Europe.

Implicit subordination to the United States runs fundamentally counter to the European NATO countries' national interests. The French and West German leaders intimated that clearly enough at their latest meeting.

OF COURSE, ALL THIS HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE PASTEBOARD SPECTERS OF WEST EUROPE'S "NEUTRALIZATION" OR "NEUTRALISM" WHICH BRZEZINSKI AND HIS ACCOMPLICES ARE LOOSING ON THE WESTERN MAN IN THE STREET. FRANCE AND THE FRG, AS THEIR LEADERS STRESSED, HAVE BEEN AND REMAIN AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE WESTERN WORLD. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND WITH THE WHOLE SOCIALIST WORLD IS TAKING PLACE WITHIN THE GENERAL CONTEXT OF EQUITABLE COOPERATION AMONG STATES WITH DIFFERENT SOCIAL SYSTEMS--COOPERATION THAT EQUALLY PRESUPPOSES BOTH MUTUAL EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE AND JOINT PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR, BOTH COMPETITION AND THE IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE. THAT IS THE POLITICAL DIALECTIC OF DETENTE.

THE TWO LEADING WEST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES' RELUCTANCE TO EMBARK ON THE PATH OF TOTAL CONFRONTATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION CAN IN SOME MEASURE BE ASCRIBED TO THE GROWING CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST STATES. AT THE SAME TIME, IN A BROADER CONTEXT IS EVIDENCE THAT THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL COMMON GROUND [OBSHCHNOST] BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS WEST EUROPEAN ALLIES CLEARLY HAS ITS LIMITS ON QUESTIONS OF WAR AND PEACE.

IF THE UNITED STATES EMBARKS ON THE PATH OF WORLD HEGEMONY AND A HEADLONG ARMS RACE, FRAUGHT WITH WAR, ALLOCATING TO WEST EUROPE IN THE PROCESS THE ROLE OF AN OUTPOST OF ITS EMPIRE WHICH CAN EVEN BE SACRIFICED IF CIRCUMSTANCES DICTATE [PRI SLUCHAYE], THEN IDEOLOGICAL COMMON GROUND (THAT IS, THE SAME OLD "ATLANTIC SOLIDARITY") CAN NO LONGER REMAIN A KIND OF CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE SO FAR AS WEST EUROPEAN STATES' POLICY IS CONCERNED: THAT WOULD THREATEN THEIR VERY EXISTENCE.

In all its manifestations, the current U.S. foreign policy course does not suit the overwhelming majority of West European countries, is incompatible with their national interests and moreover runs counter to their elementary instinct of self-preservation.

The main reason for the corrosion within the Atlantic alliance, which has intensified sharply of late, is the irresponsible policy of the United States, which is playing with fire. In the postwar period West Europe has spent too long, like Alice in Carroll's famous story, in a strange looking glass land where its whole policy has mirrored American policy, as it were. And just as a mirror image seems to coincide completely with t he original, only with the difference that right becomes left and the hands of the clock move in the opposite direction, so everything the United States regarded as being to its own advantage has ultimately turned into tragedy for West Europe, which, just as in Carroll's story, is having to run as fast as it can to remain in the same place in the process of the arms race unleashed by the Americans.

It is time for West Europe to get out of the political "looking glass land" before it is too late. The latest Franco-West German summit consultations were a quest for a way out of this dangerous, unnatural impasse. The considerable significance of the Bonn meeting between President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Schmidt lies in this. We certainly do not want to cosmeticize the meeting's results. Thus the well-known Western stance on Afghanistan, reaffirmed by the sides, in no way brings nearer a political settlement of the issue, which is the Soviet Union's goal. Other results of the meeting may prompt doubts and concern, a matter that will be further discussed below. But the desire of France and the FRG to adopt an independent stance on issues of detente is legitimate and natural, while the influence they could exert on European and world affairs in the future by traveling this path would be a positive factor in international development.

However, this conclusion immediately needs one serious reservation: It seems that the methods and instruments whereby the two partners, if the Western press is to be believed, hope to achieve in the long term a status more or less independent of the United States initially for themselves and later for other West European countries also are not only dubious but are most likely to produce the opposite effect. We refer to the special emphasis placed by the French and West German leaders during their consultations on the coincidence of interests and cooperation between their countries on defense issues--that is, to precisely the result that was regarded by commentators as a sensation and, we will not conceal the fact, was viewed with some concern by the Soviet public.

The Bonn meeting's results in the defense policy sphere look ambiguous. At first glance they seem to contain almost nothing new. The sides confined themselves to stating that their military cooperation will continue to develop successfully. However, Western commentators unanimously reached the conclusion that, during the discussion in Bonn of the question of bilateral military cooperation, "agreement was reached behind closed doors on a much wider range of questions than the public has learned of" (NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG).

IT IS WIDELY KNOWN THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE FRG ON DEFENSE QUESTIONS--ESPECIALLY IN THE SPHERE OF THE DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF THE LATEST TYPES OF CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS--HAS COME A VERY LONG WAY. (THUS MORE THAN HALF THE NEW ITEMS OF MILITARY HARDWARE DISPLAYED IN THE HOLIDAY PARADE IN PARIS ON 14 JULY WERE JOINT FRANCO-WEST GERMAN-PRODUCED SYSTEMS.) IT IS PRIMARILY THE FRG THAT GETS THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY PROFIT FROM THIS BY EXPANDING ITS WEAPONS EXPORTS WITH FRENCH MEDIATION AND STRENGTHENING THE BUNDESWEHR, WHICH HAS ALREADY FAR OUTSTRIPPED ALL THE WEST EUROPEAN ARMIES, THE FRENCH ARMY INCLUDED. [paragraph continues]

THE LAST MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON WEST GERMANY ARE BEING ELIMINATED WITH PARIS' APPROVAL, WITHOUT WHICH THIS WOULD BE UNTHINKABLE. ALL THIS IS CAUSING LEGITIMATE CONCERN TO THE FRG'S NEIGHBORS IN WEST AND EAST AND IS SCARCELY CAPABLE OF RESULTING IN THE TRANSFORMATION OF WEST EUROPE INTO AN INDEPENDENT MILITARY FORCE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE U.S. PARTICIPATION IN THE CONTINENT'S AFFAIRS. GIVEN THE EXISTING SITUATION, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SEE HOW THIS STRENGTHENING OF THE FRG'S MILITARY MIGHT COULD FAIL TO SUIT THE UNITED STATES, WHOSE MAIN ALLY IN THE CONTINENT IS STILL THE FRG.

HOWEVER, POLITICAL COMMENTATORS ARE UNITED IN THE OPINION THAT ALL THIS IS MERELY THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG. IN BROAD OUTLINE, THE WESTERN PRESS' ASSESSMENT BOILS DOWN TO THIS: WHAT BEGAN IN BONN DURING THOSE DAYS WAS A LONG-TERM PROCESS OF BUILDING A FRANCO-WEST GERMAN MILITARY ALLIANCE WHICH, WHILE INITIALLY DEVELOPING WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ATLANTIC STRUCTURES, SO THE SIDES INTEND, IS ULTIMATELY TO SUPPLEMENT AND, AS IT WERE, DUPLICATE NATO IN ITS PRESENT GUISE, TO BECOME THE FOUNDATION OF AN "INDEPENDENT EUROPE" AND TO CULMINATE IN THE CREATION OF SO-CALLED "EUROPEAN NUCLEAR FORCES" ON A FRENCH OR, IF POSSIBLE, FRANCO-BRITISH BASIS. THE FRG, WHICH DOES NOT FORMALLY ASPIRE TO THE STATUS OF A NUCLEAR POWER AND DOES ITS UTMOST TO EMPHASIZE THIS, WOULD THEN BE A FULL PARTICIPANT IN THESE FORCES AND, WITH ITS ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MIGHT, THEIR CREDITOR AND INDUSTRIAL SUBCONTRACTOR, AS IT WERE.

Those who, back at the beginning of this year, viewed the much-discussed articles and interviews by Sanguinetti and Poniatowski, who advocated creating European nuclear forces with FRG participation provided that the FRG withdrew from NATO, as an exploration of public opinion have clearly been proved right. At the time Poniatowski, a prominent French politician, proposed that these forces should replace the "tattered American nuclear umbrella." Now, to all appearances, it is proposed that the "European nuclear forces should be the foundation of an "independent Europe," obviously as understood by Paris and Bonn.

In this connection many French and West German publicists and experts are asking the by no means rhetorical question: What attitude--in the long term, of course--will the Soviet Union adopt toward these plans? And the people who pose the question often supply, as it were, a ready-made answer, arguing that Moscow might approach these schemes sympathetically or at any rate with interest since, the argument runs, their implementation would ultimately mean the "fundamental transformation of NATO" and the loss for the Americans of their predominant influence on West European affairs. While France's leading role in an "independent Europe" and in its "nuclear forces" would be the guarantee against any violation in the FRG's favor of the existing coorelation of forces.

We will be forthright: Insofar as they can be judged from the Western assessments cited above, the plans for creating an "independent Europe" on a Franco-West German nuclear foundation cannot, in the view of Soviet political commentators, promote the cause of detente.

Let us try to formulate a number of questions for the advocates of "independent European nuclear forces"--questions to which I suspect they cannot give any satisfactory answer.

How can the Soviet Union seriously be expected to show a "kindly interst" in these plans if the new "independent European" strategy regards it as the main adversary and essentially duplicates current NATO thinking in envisaging in the future the deployment of French forward-based facilities--right down to neutron weapons--on the FRG's eastern borders? [paragraph continues]

Won't this mean that same old acquisition by the West--to which both France and the FRG certainly belong--of one-sided military advantages? Won't a situation arise as a result whereby the USSR and the other socialist countries would be confronted in West Europe not only with American and British forward-based systems and medium-range weapons, but also with Franco-West German ones?

Given that kind of development of events, would not the military cooperation between Bonn and Paris be the very "European pillar of NATO" whose creation the United States has long been calling for?

Can the FRG be expected, in the foreseeable future, really to renounce the "tattered" American nuclear guarantees in favor of French ones? Isn't Bonn hoping to "have its nuclear cake and eat it too" by not abandoning the upcoming deployment of new American medium-range missiles on FRG territory?

Furthermore, what guarantee is there that the United States would passively watch the building of a Franco-West German "nuclear entente" that was independent of that country and would not try at an early stage to thwart these plans by sharply exacerbating the international situation so as to find West Europe and especially the FRG still more closely to itself and perhaps also try to end France's "special status" within NATO?

But that is not all. Don't the supporters of the plans for "European nuclear forces" think that this scheme is the best possible way of turning the FRG, which already has the most powerful convential armed forces in NATO's European sphere, into a true military hegemonic power in West Europe, with all ensuing consequences?

Do people in Paris and Bonn consider it at all possible in principle to achieve an "independent Europe" with the USSR and the other socialist states belonging to the Warsaw Pact placed outside its bounds?

Finally, is Paris confident that the persisting profound differences of interests between France and the FRG on a whole series of key European issues could be overcome before they could turn the close military-political cooperation between them into a short-lived episode which would moreover, lead to a significant weakening of French positions? "Is it necessary to recall," Paris's LE MONDE observes, "that the French deterrent forces retain--in the background, as it were--the aspect of omnidirectional defense insofar as it provides a guarantee against a possible revival of 'German aggression'"

The list of such "questions without answers" could be prolonged, but even those already posed are more than enough to reach to following conclusion: Franco-West German military-political cooperation, including the nuclear component, cannot be a platform for an "independent Europe." More precisely, not only will it be unable to promote the achievement of greater independence from the United States for the European NATO countries, but on the contrary, whatever the subjective intentions of the supporters of such cooperation, it will lead to destabilization on the continent and the stepping up of the arms race. And, as an inevitable consequence, to even greater West European dependence on America.

Western Europe's way out of the labyrinth of the American "looking glass land" does not lie through the constantly growing mountains of weapons piling up on our continent.

"The main thing is to find a way to lessen the military threat now and in future for Europe and thus the entire world," L.I. Brezhnev stresses in his answers to the PRAVDA Editorial Board's questions. "And this task cannot be resolved without real shifts in the sphere of limiting the arms race."

The West European countries must make their way toward an independent policy through detente, and above all through military detente, promoting its progress with concrete actions. There is no other way. Through military detente lies the highway toward building an all-European system of security and cooperation--a system which, without by any means removing the differences between East and West, will make American military guarantees to Western Europe, which give rise to its constant dependence on the United States, unnecessary and pointless in principle.

Now that the Americans are in a military-political frenzy and their leadership has been called into question in principle by the Europeans, it is time for Western Europe to embark on that path. Favorable preconditions have been created for this: France and the FRG have reasserted not only their aim of continuing detente and dialogue with the Soviet Union, but also their determination to promote the progress of military detente. The Soviet Union's proposal to discuss questions related to medium-range facilities simultaneously and in close conjunction with the problem of American forward-based facilities in Europe; the objective possibility of the long-waited breakthrough at the Vienna talks thanks to the latest initiatives from the socialist countries, which take into account the West's ideas to the greatest possible degree; the attainment at the forthcoming Madrid meeting of countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act of agreement on the holding of a special conference on military detente in Europe, with new confidence--building measures to be discussed at the first stage--all these concrete acts which have now become possible in the sphere of military detente would make it possible to continue the process of building an all-European security system which began 5 years ago and is now being blocked by Washington. France and the FRG have on the whole a positive approach to these possibilities; despite individual nuances and differences in viewpoints. The United States, on the contrary, is declining to respond to the Soviet proposals, maneuvering and continuing to occupy a negative position on all aspects of military detente. For Bonn and Paris to use their far from exhausted potential for influencing Washington in the interests of military detente would be a true manifestation of independence and would clearly demonstrate Western Europe's positive influence on world affairs.

NATO MILITARY MANEUVERS TO BEGIN IN SEPTEMBER

LD122156 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Brussels, 12 Aug, TASS--Another series of NATO military manoeuvres under the common code name of "Autumn Forge-80" will be held from September 8 to mid-November over a vast area reaching from northern Norway to the southeastern frontiers of Turkey. About 200,000 officers and men from the NATO countries will take part in the exercises. This was announced today by American General Rogers, supreme allied commander Europe.

The NATO command described war as "key" exercises in the series the U.S.-British "Jog Trot" manoeuvres designated for mastering transportation of reinforcements from Britain to central regions of Western Europe and the "Reforger" manoeuvres aimed at a mass airlift of U.S. strategic mobile units from the American territory to West Germany.

The manoeuvres "Autumn Forge-80" will be conducted against the background of growing military preparations by the North Atlantic bloc. In line with the latest NATO decisions directed at accelerating the arms race, the bloc's leading bodies are planning under U.S. pressure deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, creating new military bases in Turkey, seeking to turn Cyprus into their "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and return Greece into NATO's military organization. They are also seeking establishment in Denmark and Norway of an extensive network of military infrastructure, particularly airfields and depots for heavy American military hardware.

SITUATION OF IRANIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON REPORTED

LD122150 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] London, 12 August, TASS--Scores of people chanted "Liberate our brothers" and "Long live the Iranian revolution" outside a courthouse in Westminster, London, where the trial of a group of Iranian students was resumed today. They were arrested more than a week ago when the police were dispensing a mass demonstration at the U.S. Embassy staged in protest against persecution of Iranian citizens by the American authorities.

The students, accused of disturbing public order and threatening conduct, face a big money fine, imprisonment, or deportation outside Great Britain.

Meanwhile, judging from statements by the demonstrators and eyewitnesses, clashes at the building of the American Embassy, which prompted the numerous arrests, were obviously provoked by the police. The head of the Islamic mission in the United Kingdom Tanzim Vasti stated that the "demonstrators violated no laws. The police, on the contrary, used force, beating even women".

The Iranian Embassy in London resolutely condemned the police actions. It stressed in a statement that an attack was launched against those who "tried peacefully to express solidarity with the Iranians thrown to American prisons".

The trial will go on for several more weeks. What is conspicuous is that it is accompanied by an extensive campaign in the press, over radio and television, directed against the Iranian students. According to Seyfullah Edai, Iran's consul general in London, this campaign has been evidently inspired with a view to setting public opinion in Great Britain against the Moslem students.

RAFSANJANI: NO CHANGE IN IRANIAN STAND ON HOSTAGES

LD121128 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 12 Aug TASS--Hashemi Rafsanjani, the president of the Iranian Majles (parliament), said that there had been no changes whatsoever in Iran's position with regard to the American hostages accused of espionage. He emphasized that the actions of the American authorities, which brutally dealt with the participants in a peaceful demonstration of Iranian students in Washington, "will affect the destiny of the hostages."

It will be recalled that Iran as a condition for a settlement of the hostages problem calls for the return of the wealth plundered by the former shah and a United States pledge not to interfere in the country's internal affairs.

BBC CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM IRAN FOR DISTORTED COVERAGE

LD130930 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 13 Aug, TASS--A BBC correspondent has been expelled from Iran for tendentious and distorted coverage of the developments in the country. The spokesman of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected the rumours that the BBC correspondent left the country after his visa expired. The spokesman emphasized that that foreign correspondent was expelled from the country for activities directed against the Iranian revolution.

ADEN RADIO CITED ON U.S. PLANS TO POISON KHOMEYNI

LD122050 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Aden, 12 Aug, TASS--Radio Aden broadcast a commentary, quoting the Arab press, which said that the CIA has worked out a plan of poisoning Ayatollah Khomeyni. The commentary indicates that the United States needs implementation of this plan to restore its positions in Iran.

The commentary points out that at the same time the CIA was engaged in the middle of the last year at Brzezinksi's personal instructions in working out variants of poisoning the Iranian shah during his treatment. Thus, Washington sought to eliminate one of the "primal causes" (alongside Khomeyni) of the crisis in the U.S.-Iranian relations and restore its weakened positions in the Near East. According to one of the Egyptian doctors who treated the shah, an unusually high dose of medicines was introduced to the former Iranian monarch at the recommendation of American specialists shortly before his death. An opinion is expressed that this was done in order to cover up the symptoms of the shah's poisoning by special drugs.

Radio Aden draws a conclusion that the CIA is resorting to various methods, including physical liquidation, in order to eliminate not only adversaries, but also former closest allies and assistants who are no longer needed.

PRAVDA NOTES YEMEN SOCIALISTS DELIBERATIONS ON FOREIGN POLICY.

LD121147 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Aden, 8 August--A routine Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee plenum has completed its work here. The statement published on the plenum results notes that special attention was paid to intraparty questions, particularly problems of improving party leadership, consolidating the unity of its ranks and improving YSP organizational, ideological and political work and class structure.

The YSP Central Committee also examined a number of foreign policy questions. One of the most important tasks of PDRY foreign policy, the statement stresses, is the struggle for the attainment of Yemeni unity and against the plots of external forces trying to hinder the reunification of the two parts of the country on a peaceful and democratic basis.

The plenum discussed the situation prevailing in the Near East, primarily on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Persian Gulf region. It noted that the peoples of this region are encountering a threat to their security and sovereignty as a result of acts of military provocation of imperialism headed by the United States, which is trying to dictate its will to the Arab countries.

In the face of these threats, the statement notes, the PDRY will continue to steer a foreign policy course based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, and fruitful cooperation between all countries of the region in the interests of attaining stability and eliminating the imperialist presence in this part of the world.

The statement also stresses that one of the most important tasks of PDRY foreign policy is the further development and consolidation of all-round ties with the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union--loyal ally of the Yemeni people and the Yemeni revolution--in their vanguard.

MADAGASCAR PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP ORDER

LD311548 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Richard Andriamanjato, chairman of the Congress Party for Madagascar independence, has been awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples. This award is for services to the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress, vigorous activity for strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and the Soviet Union, and in connection with his 50th birthday.

VARIATIONS TO ITEMS ON NUJOMA MOSCOW VISIT

Meeting With Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy

A comparison of the item entitled "SWAPO President Nujoma Visits Moscow" and subtitled "Meeting With Ponomarev, Ulyanovskiy" published on page J 1 of the 6 August 80 Sub-Saharan African section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report carried on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian for 5 August 80 reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...South African occupation and stressed that the South African racists, supported by the imperialist powers, are obstructing the achievement of a just political settlement of the Namibian problem and are trying to implant a puppet neocolonialist regime in that country. The SWAPO president expressed his sincere...

Paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...the Soviet state directed toward ensuring the relaxation of international relations and the cooperation and security of the peoples throughout the world. Solidarity was expressed...

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...Angolan People's Republic.

The talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. ...supplying additional paragraph.

Press Conference

A comparison of the item entitled "SWAPO President Nujoma Visits Moscow" and subtitled "Press Conference" published on page J 1 of the 6 August Sub-Saharan African section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the report carried on page 4 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian for 6 Aug 80 reveals the following variations:

First paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...African-Namibian Organization SWAPO. He spoke at a press conference in Moscow on 5 August organized by the ...

First paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...South African occupation.

The Soviet Union's example inspires our people. The Namibians rate highly the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at preserving and strengthening peace and supporting the national liberation struggle. The foundations of this policy were laid by the great Lenin and are being consistently implemented.

Speaking about his...

Last paragraph, last line, PRAVDA omits the phrase: ...established by Soviet as well as by foreign athletes.

PROCEEDINGS AT VENEZUELAN CP CONGRESS NOTED

CPSU Delegation

LD091054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0616 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Aug (TASS)--A CPSU delegation headed by Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the Central Committee and head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has arrived here to take part in the Sixth Congress of the Venezuelan Communist Party. Delegations of the fraternal parties of other states in the socialist community and a number of Latin American countries are also taking part in a forum of Venezuelan communists which opened here on Friday.

Faria Report

LD130957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS Report: "In the Working People's Vanguard"]

[Text] Caracas--The Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela has opened here. Taking part in its work are more than 300 delegates from primary organizations, and foreign guests, including a CPSU delegation.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of Venezuela Jesus Faria delivered a report of the Central Committee. He said that Venezuelan communists are now organizationally united and are fully resolved to be in the first ranks of fighers for the rights of the working masses, against exploitation and arbitrariness of the local businessmen and machinations of foreign monopolies.

Successes of the states of the socialist community and the national liberation movement of peoples in the international arena, which, coming out in a united front, are dealing increasingly more tangible blows at the designs of the dark forces imperialism and reaction, inspire the Communist Party of Venezuela to the struggle for democracy and progress.

The outstanding achievements of the great Lenin's motherland, the firm and consistent peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government and also the USSR's unshakable loyalty to the principles of proletarian internationalism arouse the admiration of all peoples and inspire them with confidence that their selfless struggle for the bright ideals of justice will be crowned with victory.

The report indicates that the successes of the forces of peace and progress give rise to hatred of the imperialist circles which have stepped up their aggressive course to undermine the process of improving the international situation and place the world at the brink of war.

Mankind is particularly imperiled by the actions of Washington and its NATO partners. The U.S. military succeeded in imposing on their West European partners deployment on their territory of new devastating types of weapons which is a dangerous action against detente.

Using as pretext the Soviet Union's legitimate fraternal aid to the Afghan people, the Carter administration launched an outrageous campaign of slander. Washington took the course towards renouncing the fulfillment of accords under SALT II, unilaterally violating trade relations with the Soviet Union and trying to provoke other countries to boycott the Moscow Olympics. The designs by the American strategists to discredit the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and undermine its great international prestige suffered a complete failure.

The U.S. policy in other parts of the globe, including Latin America, is also characterized by the desire to hamper the advancement of mankind. Continuing threats against socialist Cuba, provocations against Grenada, Nicaragua, Jamaica and other countries which gained national independence, and assistance to antipeople cliques are but part of Washington's sinister designs directed at perpetuating imperialist domination in the region.

Blood of patriots is being shed in Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, everywhere where the reactionaries managed to install in power obedient dictatorial regimes, thousands of innocent people die in prisons and concentration camps. A grim shadow is hanging over Bolivia whose people together with revolutionary and democratic forces of other countries do not stop their struggle for freedom despite repressions and terror.

These days Venezuelan communists and all honest Latin Americans once again declare their support for the national liberation movement of the continent's peoples. The solidarity of all the world's democratic public, primarily in the socialist community states headed by the Soviet Union, is on the side of the Island of Freedom and also of the heroic peoples of Guatemala, El Salvador, Chile and other Latin American countries where fascism rules the roost.

The report is sharply critical of the Beijing leaders' foreign policy course. Having embarked on a path of total betrayal of the interests of the world revolutionary movement and the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the document points out. The Chinese leadership has entered into an open compact with the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The Maoists' sting is everywhere aimed at the peoples fighting for liberation from exploitation and oppression. Hatred of the peoples of Cuba and Vietnam, Afghanistan and Kampuchea pushed the PRC rulers onto a path of armed adventures which ended ignominiously thanks to the international solidarity of the USSR and the other socialist community states with all countries struggling against the peoples' common enemy--imperialism.

The report devotes considerable attention to an analysis of the internal political situation in Venezuela and notes the unjust distribution of national wealth in the country.

While a privileged minority is growing richer and richer by stepping up exploitation of the working people, the position of broad sections of the population continues to worsen unabatedly. The activities of the bourgeois parties, which pursue an overtly antipopular policy, are characterized by internal crisis and the activation of ultra-right circles.

Venezuelans are once again witnesses to the fact that the ruling parties totally ignore their interests and fail to fulfill their election promises. The country's broad public must maintain vigilance in the face of the growing onslaught of internal reaction on the working people's rights and the continuing attempts by U.S. imperialism to involve Venezuela in its aggressive policy and to provoke a worsening of relations with Cuba and other socialist countries.

In this connection the Venezuelan people's democratic organizations have a task of exceptional importance on the agenda--that of combining in a united front capable of becoming a powerful political force in the country and a real alternative to the leading bourgeois parties, which are backed by influential economic groupings. This is particularly important now that international imperialism and the internal oligarchy are fanning anti-communism and anti-Soviet hysteria and trying their best to prevent the growing unity of truly revolutionary forces. The Communist Party will struggle for this unity from class, Marxist-Leninist positions, decisively exposing the hostile essence of ultraleft and extremist trends and welcoming any initiatives from the democratically minded opposition which accords with the aspirations of millions of ordinary Venezuelans.

In conclusion Comrade Faria said: This congress will arm the Venezuelan proletariat and other progressive forces with a revolutionary program which will become the banner of their struggle for the Venezuelan people's national interests. For its part the Communist Party of Venezuela will struggle resolutely to rally the working masses and to turn the party into the truly vanguard political organization of the proletariat. Venezuelan communists will spare no effort in the struggle to strengthen the ranks of the international communist and workers movement and for peace on earth and the peoples' freedom.

Tyazhelnikov Address

LD101409 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, August 10, TASS--"One of major fronts of the anti-imperialist struggle is now in Latin America," Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, head of the CPSU delegation, said at the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela, which opened here. "The distinguishing feature of the historical battle of Latin American peoples for the emancipation from the yoke of imperialism and local oligarchy", he said, "is that broad sections of Latin American society participate in it side by side with the proletariat and its vanguard--the communist and workers' parties".

"The steady advance of the positions of socialism is a decisive factor in world development", Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov went on to say. "Already the very geography is indicative of this. In the Western Hemisphere there is the glorious Cuba. Socialist Vietnam is building a new life in South-East Asia. Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are joining the family of the fraternal states. Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen, Afghanistan, and Mozambique associate their future with socialism."

"We all ardently greet the remarkable victory of the heroic people of Nicaragua", the Soviet representative said.

"The liberation processes in Latin America", the head of the CPSU delegation went on to say, "develop in theconditions when the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries actively struggle for detente.

"The policy of detente is widely supported by peace forces throughout the world, by all honest people of the earth."

Imperialism resorts to political and ideological subversion, tries to bring about a split in the ranks of fighters for the freedom of the peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism, recruits its allies from among all kinds of political adventurers, renegades and traitors. Imperialist politicians place particular hopes in this dirty game on the notorious "Chinese card". "Beijing," the speaker stated, "acts as rabid opponent of detente and disarmament. It is in the same rank with the most aggressive imperialist circles".

The head of the CPSU delegation informed the Venezuelan communits of the progress of the preparation for the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The preparation has been started by the communists and all Soviet people with an immense enthusiasm and patriotic spirit.

The speaker described the games of the 22nd Olympiad which have just ended in Moscow as an outstanding event in international sporting life. "The anti-Olympic campaign by nearsighted politicians suffered a fiasco," he said. "The Olympic games with fresh force reflected the peoples' striving for friendship, concord and peace".

The head of the CPSU delegation expressed confidence that the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela will serve the further organizational and ideological strengthening of the party ranks, determine ways to realize the responsible tasks facing the Venezuelan communists and will take such decisions which will meet the interests of the working class and all working people of the country and promote stronger unity of forces which champion peace, democracy and social progress.

Conclusion of Congress

LD120652 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 12 Aug, TASS--The 6th Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela ended here. Its key-note was the growing unity of party ranks and it demonstrated allegiance of the military detachment of the Venezuelan working people to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and also to the ideals of the struggle by progressive mankind for peace and freedom of all peoples.

The delegates approved of the report of the party's Central Committee, the political declaration and programme of the party and also adopted a number of organizational resolutions.

The elections to the leading organs of the party were held on the last day of the proceedings of the congress.

Tried and tested Marxists-Leninists, militant leaders of the working class of Venezuela Jesus Faria and Gustavo Machado were elected as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela and chairman of the party respectively.

'HYPOCRITICAL' STATEMENTS DISGUISE U.S. BOLIVIAN POLICY

LD121435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 5

[M. Istomin "International Notes": "The Putschists and Their Patrons"]

[Text] The Western and especially the American press is extolling the U.S. stance on the Bolivian events. The reader is being reminded that Washington has temporarily halted military and economic aid to La Paz and is expressing "regret" at the "disruption of the democratic process" in that Latin American country.

However, the world public has reacted with mistrust to the White House's assurances. Washington's stance is being called hypocritical. And there are weighty grounds for this. The current putsch is the result of the American policy of feeding the Bolivian military in the U.S. interests. The United States assigns to Latin America the role of its own "backyard." Under the hackneyed slogan of the "communist threat," Washington foisted a military aid program on Bolivia. The gamble on the Bolivian Army, the Spanish journal SOCIALISTA writes, "is, the United States claims, the most expedient move and the best guarantee against communist penetration."

What are the American programs for military aid to foreign states? The U.S.-published PROGRESSIVE magazine, citing a Pentagon spokesman, wrote that they take the form of giving weapons and hardware to a particular country's armed forces, training them using American servicemen, and supplying them with sufficient quantities of ammunition. All these points were fulfilled by the United States with regard to the Bolivian Army. It is true that the size of the aid given to that army is being kept secret.

"These programs," Cyrus Vance stated during his time as U.S. secretary of state, "help to raise the level of competence in other countries' armed forces and to strengthen our ties with their present and future military leadership. Army people trained within the framework of our programs have held prominent posts in their own countries. We believe that they can be ranked among our most effective programs in terms of useful returns."

The example of Bolivia bears out C. Vance's words. Thus Col Luis Arce Gomez, chief of Ground Forces Intelligence, had a "period of training" in the U.S. Army during the aggressive war in Vietnam. The Latin American press has named him as one of the main organizers of the preparations for and implementation of the coup. On the eve of the putsch he was responsible for terrorist actions in the country. His "services" in that matter provided him with the post of minister of the interior in the junta government. His boss, the putschists' leader Luis Garcia Meza, was trained in the American military school in the Panama Canal Zone. The school has long had the somber reputation of a hornets' nest where the future ringleaders of the continent's fascist military dictatorships were trained to combat the "enemy within." "The millions of dollars spent here," the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE boastfully declared, "are perhaps the most valuable weapon against communism in all the U.S. aid to Latin American states."

It is with precisely this kind of "competent" representatives of Bolivian reaction that Washington is seeking to "strengthen ties," openly earmarking them as "future military leaders." Pointing this out, Paris' LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE notes that "the Bolivian military camarilla, which American specialists have for decades trained to combat the enemy within, can hardly conform to the principles of democracy." Thus Washington's talk of a "disruption of the democratic process" in Bolivia is hypocritical and is merely designed to cover up the U.S. policy and actions, aimed at suppressing anti-imperialist forces on the Latin American Continent.

CORVALAN OF CHILEAN CP COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN COUP

LD121449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Bolivian People: Luis Corvalan Statement"]

[Text] Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Chine, has sharply condemned the military coup carried out by the reactionary Bolivian generals and the repressions unleashed by the putschists against the country's revolutionary democratic forces.

Under the pretext of eliminating the notorious "communist threat" the head of the junta, Garcia Meza, is stating that "election adventures have been done away with" and that Bolivia needs "a strong and authoritarian government" for an indefinite term. He has dissolved the national congress, announced the halting of the trade union organizations' activity, introduced a curfew and is using the armed forces to suppress the people's resistance.

Marcelo Quiroga, the leader of the socialists, and other Bolivian patriots have fallen at the hands of the murderers, L. Corvalan's statement said. Hundreds and thousands of citizens have been thrown into prison. There are grounds for fearing for the lives of many of them, above all the life of Simon Reyes, one of the leaders of the Bolivian Communist Party, who was wounded, thrown into a torture chamber and is being subjected to monstrous tortures.

We have known Simon Reyes for many years, the statement notes: He is an outstanding, courageous workers' leader, a miner who joined the class struggle in his youth. He has frequently been imprisoned and exiled. Thanks to his abilities and devotion to the people's interests S. Reyes was elected to the Secretariat of the fraternal Bolivian Communist Party's Central Committee. In 1979 the Potosi working people elected him a parliamentary deputy.

Throughout the world, Luis Corvalan said, a powerful wave of demands is growing to save the lives of Simon Reyes and all political prisoners in Bolivia.

The Bolivian working people and people are resisting the dictatorship. And although at first glance the latter has won a victory, its future is uncertain even in the short term. The majority of Bolivians are demanding that the results of the recent elections, which brought victory for Siles Zuazo, the candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, be respected.

Under these circumstances, L. Corvalan noted, special significance attaches to solidarity with the Bolivian people. The Chilean communists and the country's democratic forces are doing everything to put an end to the new wave of repressions unleashed by Pinochet which have developed in recent months into mass arrests even more brutal tortures and kidnapping and new murders. At the same time, L. Corvalan stated, we Chileans raise our voices to express solidarity with the Bolivian working people.

The statement ends with an appeal to respect the Bolivian people's will and to halt the terror and restore democratic freedoms in Bolivia.

MASHKIN: CIA 'INVOLVED' IN ASSASSINATION OF ARCHBISHOP ROMERO

LD121323 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 7 August carries on page 3 a 1,800-word article by V. Mashkin headlined "Who Is Supporting the Killers?" and published under the rubric "Behind the Scenes."

The article says that "new details have come to light about the recent murder of Archbishop Romero in El Salvador. It can be regarded as beyond doubt, in particular, that 'Condor,' a terrorist organization operating in Latin America under CIA control, was involved in the crime." Mashkin describes Romero's activities, the circumstances of his death and investigations following the murder which led to the theory that a "foreign specialist" fired the fatal shot. The picture that emerged, Mashkin writes, was that the murder was committed by "Cuban terrorists, enjoying CIA patronage, receiving instructions from a Chilean resident in Colombia and helped by a Venezuelan." It was a "typical international conspiracy," Mashkin writes, "reminiscent of the killing of Letelier, former Bolivian President Torres, retired Chilean General Prats and other victims of the 'Condor' continental terrorist organization." Having described the organization's activities in South America, Mashkin concludes by saying that investigation of the Romero murder has "come to a standstill."

CUBA'S DOMENECH MEETS MOROZOV FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD110753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "A Talk Took Place"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Moscow on 1 August between V.G. Morozov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and J. Domenech, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry. Questions of Soviet-Cuban cooperation in the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy and the oil refining industry were examined.

Meeting With Arkhipov

LD121329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 8 August I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received J. Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry of the Republic of Cuba, and had a talk with him.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE VIEWS PARTY, POLITICAL EDUCATION TASKS

LD121413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial Article: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Party Instruction"]

[Text] Communists and the entire Soviet people are living and working in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm aroused by the preparations for the next, 26th CPSU Congress. Soviet people received with enthusiasm the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's exceptionally important report, which provides an in-depth analysis of the domestic and international situation and defines the tasks of the party and the people in connection with preparing for the congress.

The plenum documents and the party Central Committee resolution "On Socialist Competition for a Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress" have given rise to a new upsurge in the masses' creative energy. The Leninist labor watch continues, on the initiative of leading collectives. The movement under the slogan "A Shock Finish for the 5-Year Plan; A Fitting Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress" is expanding.

Soviet people wholly and fully approve the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the line of our party and the Soviet state in European affairs and in world politics as a whole--a line aimed at detente, cooperation and security. By their labor the Soviet people are strengthening the motherland's might and making a worthy contribution to consolidating universal peace.

The high ideological scruples and active life stance of millions of working people are clearly and convincingly manifested in all this. The Soviet people's indestructible sociopolitical and ideological unity and their cohesion around the Communist Party are the mighty source of the socialist system's inexhaustible strength and the guarantee of new victories in communist building.

The primary concern of party organizations is to ensure the wide propagandization and explanation of decisions adopted by the Central Committee and to mobilize the masses and every working person to fulfill the tasks set by the party. This is the direction in which all means of ideological and political education work are aimed today.

An important place in the ideological life of the party and people is occupied by Marxist-Leninist instruction of communists, the economic education of the working people and mass forms of propaganda. At present 23.5 million communists and nonparty activists are involved in the party instruction system and 8.7 million young men and women in the Komsomol political instruction system, and more than 40 million people are studying in various forms of economic education, communist labor schools and people's universities.

The past year has been a year of Leninist instruction. Communists and all Soviet people draw from the Leninist ideological heritage their clarity of purpose and confidence in the triumph of communist ideals.

Guided by the CPSU Central Committee's instructions and the resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," party organizations show concern for improving the scientific and methodological standards of instruction and strengthening its ties with life, with the practice of communist building and with the resolution of the most important economic and political tasks.

In the party instruction system attention has been stepped up toward questions of the ideological confrontation between the two social systems, the exposure of bourgeois, revisionist and Maoist ideological concepts, the inculcation of political vigilance in Soviet people and the shaping in them of firm ideological convictions and implacability toward any manifestations of alien ideology or morality. It is necessary to continue to expose anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, which have now been turned into a tool for whipping up the arms race and an instrument for the struggle not only against the USSR, the socialist community countries and the communist movement, but against all peace-loving forces, into a means of undermining detente.

The study of topical problems of the theory and practice of developed socialism and of courses in the party's economic and agrarian policy and the improvement of the economic machinery and the CPSU's ideological work has substantially extended the potential for a differentiated approach to the instruction of communists, leadership cadres, specialists in the national economy and figures active in science and culture.

In the political and economic education system the new academic year, 1980/1981, will begin in an atmosphere of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. Congresses have always been an important milestone in our Leninist party's life and activity. In his report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "Each congress has opened up new horizons before our party and country. I am confident that the same will be true of the forthcoming congress, which is called upon to define strategy and tactics in the struggle at the coming stage of communist building."

The preparations for the 26th party congress will exert a decisive influence on the content of instruction and will promote the further strengthening of its ties with life and the inculcation of ideological conviction in communists.

In the system of party and Komsomol instruction and economic education and in all forms of mass propaganda it is recommended to begin the academic year with the study of the theme "The Leninist Communist Party--The Mind, Honor and Conscience of Our Era." The task of party committees and propagandists is to ensure that our Leninist party's activity, its heroic career, its invaluable historical experience and its wise domestic and foreign policy are presented to students in all their magnitude. It is necessary to show brilliantly and convincingly the Communist Party's leading and guiding role and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The forthcoming academic year will be an organic continuation of the past year. As is known, many plans and programs have been worked out for 1.5 academic years. It is assumed that by February the study of couse already begun will be completed. Students at political schools and schools in the basics of Marxism-Leninism will continue the study of V.I. Lenin's life, questions of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, the history of the CPSU, the constituent parts of Marxism-Leninism, and also the course "The Teaching Which Transforms the World."

In theoretical and methodological seminars study will continue of the work of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, CPSU congress decisions and CPSU documents and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In schools and seminars for party and economic activists and leadership cadres the main content of instruction will consist of topical problems of party theory and policy, the Leninist norms of party life and principles of leadership, questions of party building, and key problems in the economy, the improvement of the economic machinery, communist education and the ideological struggle in the world arena.

For students who completed the study of particular subjects in the past year, taking into account the standard of their training and their interests, individual works of V.I. Lenin, CPSU documents and questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy are recommended.

It is very important for communists, particularly young communists, on the eve of the next party congress, to turn to CPSU history and the experience of its selfless struggle for the people's cause, the cause of communism. The task is to interpret the main stages of the heroic path traveled by our party and the great victories achieved by the Soviet people under the Leninist party's leadership.

The role of universities of Marxism-Leninism is increasing in the training of propagandists, lecturers and leaders of groups of political information workers and aigtators and the ideological aktiv and in the ideological tempering of teachers, journalists, cultural workers and the creative intelligentsia.

In the organization of political and economic instruction special attention must be directed to further strengthening the unity of students' cognitive and practical activity in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum. Party committees must display concern for increasing the effectiveness of political and economic instruction and do everything to promote students' active participation in socialist competition for improving production efficiency and work quality, for the successful fulfillment of 5-year plan targets, the exemplary gathering of the harvest, the development of livestock raising and for a fitting greeting for the party congress.

An important role in mobilizing the working people's efforts at the final stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan belongs to the economic education system. In the forthcoming academic year study of the basics of economics and management, labor efficiency, leading production experience and the improvement of the economic machinery will continue. Economic instruction must become an effective means of mobilizing the working people to improve production efficiency and work quality, speed up scientific and technical progress, strengthen labor and state discipline and ensure the steady growth of labor productivity and the careful and rational utilization of everything at the disposal of our national economy.

Party committees must display day-to-day concern for the ideological tempering of Komsomol members and young people. The system of Komsomol political instruction must help to educate the younger generation in a spirit of communism, in the revolutionary, militant and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people and in the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

From March 1981 all students in the system of party instruction, and also Komsomol political enlightenment, economic education and mass forms of propaganda, will study the Central Committee report and other documents of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Decisive role in improving Marxist-Leninist instruction and increasing its effectiveness belongs to the propagandist. Some 2.6 million propagandists work in the party instruction system alone. A profound knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the creative contribution of the CPSU and the fraternal parties to the theory and practice of scientific communism, being widely informed on questions of party policy and the activity of local organs, the ability to carry out ideological education work in an interesting and creative way--these are the qualities each of them must possess. Party committees, and institutes and offices of political enlightenment must improve the training of propagandist cadres. Union republic Communist Party central committees and kraykoms and obkoms are holding courses for propagandists in the summer-fall period. [paragraph continues]

Correct action is being taken by those party committees which involve leaders, the best scientific forces and experienced ideological workers in delivering lectures and reports, organize conferences and consultations on theoretical and methodological questions and prepare methodological recommendations on the use of local materials, technical resources and visual aids. All this increases the effectiveness of the courses' work. According to tradition, a "Propagandists's Day" will be held everywhere on the last Saturday in September. It is the duty of party committees to surround with concern and attention everyone who gives up his free time, his knowledge and his heart to that most splendid thing--the communist education of the working people.

The past year has yielded much that is new and interesting in the organization of the Marxist-Leninist instruction of communists. At the forthcoming report and election party meetings and conferences it is necessary to analyze in detail the state of party instruction and the results of the past academic year, to reveal existing shortcomings and to outline concrete measures to further improve the political and economic education of the working people.

It is the duty of party organizations and propagandists to help every communist and Soviet person to profoundly and creatively master Marxism-Leninism and to struggle consciously and actively, to the full extent of his abilities, for the implementation of the communist party's domestic and foreign policy and for the triumph of communism and peace in the world.

TRANSCAUCASIAN MUSLIM LEADER NOTES 'GENUINE FREEDOM' OF WORSHIP

LD121916 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 12 Aug 80

["Guaranteed Rights of Moslems"--TASS headline]

[Text] Baku, 12 Aug, TASS--"The monthly fast that concluded here today and the holidays that were started, in which Moslems of Azerbaijan traditionally participate, confirm again that religious people in our Transcaucasian Soviet Republic, just as everywhere in the USSR, enjoy genuine freedom. The possibility to profess Islam is guaranteed, specifically, by the constitutions of the USSR and Azerbaijan, that really ensure for the citizens freedom to express religious feelings," Sheikh ol-Islam Hadji Allashukur Kimmat ogly Pashayev, who heads the Moslem Board of Transcaucasia, told a TASS correspondent.

"Azerbaijan Moslems are observing their religious holidays, and their spiritual life is fully in keeping with the decrees of the Koran," the religious leader stressed.

Many mosques in Azerbaijan are under state protection as architectural monuments. They are visited not only by their parishioners but also by pilgrims from abroad. More than 160 Moslem delegations from abroad visited them in the past two years alone. In their turn, Azerbaijan Moslems make pilgrimages to Mecca. Sheikh ol-Islam himself visited Mecca twice.

"We are striving for cooperation with Moslems of all countries for the sake of peace, friendship and mutual understanding among nations which is in keeping with the spirit of Islam," said the head of the Moslem Board of the Transcaucasia.

The head of Azerbaijan's Moslems said: "The 15th century of the Hegira is setting in. Let it be a century of peace. The Soviet Moslems will not keep apart from the struggle for peace which is steadily and consistently conducted by our state. I have four children and I pray that my children and children of the whole world should never know the horrors of war."

'HARMFUL INFLUENCE' OF RELIGIOUS SECT REPORTED

LD081023 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 13 July, 1980, carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by USSR Union of Journalists member G. Yurkevich on the "harmful influence" of a "Baptist evangelical sect" on one particular family in Belorussia. The article, entitled "A Family Split," contains the 400-word "text of a letter" from a member of that family describing how his wife came under the sect's influence, followed Yurkevich's account of how the wife became interested in "Western religious radio broadcasts," and how the couple subsequently parted. Yurevich concludes with a second "letter" from the husband presenting the issue as a choice for the wife between her son and "paradise" through the sect.

PLANE HIJACKER RECEIVES PRISON SENTENCE

LD081019 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 July, 1980, carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by N. Vorontsov, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan Civil Aviation Production Association, entitled "Duel in the Air" on an attempted hijack of an aircraft by a Soviet citizen. The incident occurred on 20 March on board a TU-134 aircraft flying from Baku to Yerevan. According to the article the aircraft was approaching Yerevan when a young man of about 20, a certain Valeriy Martirosov, seized one of the stewardesses and threatened her with a knife, demanding that the aircraft be flown to Turkey. However the hijack failed--the crew managed to disarm Martirosov. According to the article, Martirosov had been deluded by foreign propaganda and believed life to be wonderful in capitalist countries. He had hoped that the Turkish authorities would welcome him and that from there he would be able to make his way to the United States, Canada or England. According to the article Martirosov was sentenced to 8 years deprivation of freedom to be spent in a strict regime prison camp.

HISTORY OF MONUMENT OUTLINED, DISCUSSED

LD111543 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 8 August, 1980, publishes on pages 2 and 3 a 2,500-word Yuriy Zhukov article under the headline "Names on an Obelisk." Zhukov discusses the 19 names on an obelisk near the Kremlin Wall and the reasons for their inclusion, noting that some "could baffle a young person studying the history of the revolutionary movement from textbooks." After outlining the history of the monument itself, he discusses the nature of the historical development of revolution and explains the inclusion of certain names, such as Plekhanov, Bakunin and Mikhaylovskiy, by citing Lenin to the effect that "historical services are not judged in terms of what they gave that was new in relation to their predecessors."

TBILISI RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD110813 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 80 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Plenum of Tbilisi's Pervomayskiy Party Raykom"]

[Text] A plenum of Tbilisi city's Pervomayskiy Raykom has taken place, examining an organizational question.

The plenum relieved Comrade Z. Sh. Meskhishvili of his duties as first secretary and Bureau member of the Pervomayskiy Raykom in connection with his transfer to other work.

Comrade M.A. Tsuladze was elected raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian CP Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work and delivered a speech.

NEED FOR RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHERS IN RURAL TADZHIKISTAN NOTED

LD080312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Summary] Entry exams have started for the new Pedagogical Institute of Russian Language and Literature in Dushanbe. Some 500 first year students will be accepted. Graduates will teach Russian in rural areas of Tadzhikistan, where there is still a shortage of these teachers.

EDUCATION MINISTER ATTENDS CONFERENCE IN TADZHIKISTAN

LD121340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Tadzhikistan has scored major successes in the development of education in the years which have elapsed since the 25th CPSU Congress. This was stressed at a republican conference of public education workers held today to discuss the state of and measures for the further improvement of the instruction and education of the young generation. A report was delivered by Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. He noted that an important social task has been successfully resolved in Tadzhikistan, as throughout the country, over the years of the tenth 5-year Plan; the transition to universal compulsory secondary education has been made. The numbers of those studying in Tadzhikistan grew by 12 percent in that period and reached 1 million. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education, took part in the conference.

RAILWAYS MINISTER DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS OF RAILROAD TRANSPORT

LD121013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent interview with USSR Railways Minister I.G. Pavlovskiy pegged to Railroad Worker's Day: "On the Railroad"]

[Excerpt] In the first 6 months of the year freight shipments increased by 52 million tons. The plan for shipments of grain, nonferrous metals, construction materials, shales and chemicals was overfulfilled. A number of basic technical and economic work indicators improved. The target for increasing labor productivity was fulfilled: It increased by 2.6 percent.

At the same time, railroad transport is finding it hard to ensure growing shipments and in the 6-month period railroad workers fell behind with shipments to the national economy. At some stations rolling stock stands idle for long periods, the prescribed train speeds are not ensured and technological discipline is violated. The present standard of running maintenance and repair of locomotives, freightcars and track installations is not satisfactory.

There are big losses of loading resources because of above-norm freight car waiting periods in industrial enterprise sidings. Transport construction workers are failing to fulfill the construction and installation work plan. The railroads received fewer diesel locomotives, freight cars and containers than planned.

Addressing the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out the need for an improvement in the very near future of the state of affairs in transport, stronger discipline and better organization in all its components. The June plenum noted once again the importance of solving the transport problem.

Railroad workers have reacted correctly to the sharp criticism, are seeking to make fuller use of the assistance given them and are uncovering reserves with greater vigor.

NEW MINSK AIRPORT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD121632 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--A new airport now under construction 30 kilometres from Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, will serve 1,800 passengers an hour. Its first section including the airfield, the main building and auxiliary structures will be commissioned in 1982. Checkin and check-out desks, baggage handling facilities, etc., will be sited in the crescent-shaped airport building in direct proximity to the boarding or disembarcation area for the appropriate flight. Departure and arrival halls will be on different floors, with the public waiting area on an intermediate floor.

Minsk needs another airport in view of the greatly increased number of passengers and amount of cargo requiring to be handled, writes MOSCOW NEWS INFORMATION.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 12 AUG

LD130322 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 August, times of boradcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Farms in the south of Kurganskaya Oblast have started harvesting early-sown wheat. The harvest work here is proceeding against difficult conditions. Several convoys of motor vehicles are on their way from Tomsk to help move the harvest. (0204 GMT)

A routine summary on the harvest's progress was published in Kazakhstan today by the republican Administration of Agricultural Statistics. Of the 19 oblasts, 14 are already harvesting barley and wheat. Last week they reaped and threshed grain crops on an area of 1,126,000 hectares. Altogether since the start of the harvest grain crops have been harvested from 4.53 million hectares. All oblasts which started harvesting are selling grain to the state. Already 1.15 million tons of barley and wheat have arrived at the elevators. Starobelskiy Rayon, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, has completed threshing its wheat. (0500 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast grain crops were reaped on about 3 million hectares; on two-thirds of the area grain crops have been threshed. (0700 GMT)

M.M. Polonin, dirst deputy minister of agriculture of the Chuvashakya ASSR, reports: The grain has ripened late because of the cold summer, and now continuous rain is making the task more difficult. The harvest is good; more than 400 reaping and transport complexes are at work and the Ipatov method is being used. However, in some rayons there is a wide gap between the cutting and threshing of the grains; measures are being taken to improve this state of affairs. We expect to complete the treshing of all winter crops during the next few days. The method of relieving machine crews every 4 hours is to be extended. Over 1,000 driers have been prepared on farms. On a number of farms the warm-air drying [vozdushnyy teplovoy obogrev] of winter grain crops seed is being carried out. This reduces the postharvest ripening time by from 10 to 15 days. (0905 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut to date on almost 650,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast, more than 60 percent of the whole area. Crop farmers have already stored 200,000 tons of grain in the granaries of Tambovskaya Oblast. Bolls have started opening earlier than usual on the cotton fields of southern Turkmenia. (1330 GMT)

Development progress of the Non-Chernozem virgin lands in Yaroslavskaya Oblast was reviewed today at the collegium of the USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources. It was noted that during the 6 years after the decision of the party Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on measures for the further development of agriculture in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the people of Yaroslavskaya Oblast commissioned 43,000 hectares of dried lands. A great deal of work was done in clearing fields of shrubs. At the same time, the collegium discovered serious shortcomings in the work of the Yaroslavlmelioratsiya Association. In particular, this collective has not fulfilled the 4-year plan for using capital investments. Machinery is not being used efficiently enough and the situation with cadres is also unsatisfactory. The living conditions of workers are only slowly improving. The collegium worked out measures for improving land reclamation work in Yaroslavskaya Oblast's Non-Chernozem Zone. (1600 GMT)

RSFSR REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE HARVEST PROGRESS

Harvest Progress

LD122218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] We have just received a report from the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of the harvest in the republic. By 11 August, grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, had been cut on an area of 28,181,000 hectares. Seventy-five percent of the cut grain crops have been threshed. These data show the high rates of harvest work in the Russian federation. Nevertheless, some kolkhozes and sovkhozes are unjustifiably holding up delivery of grain crops to state reception centers, despite the fact that much threshed grain has been accumulated on the threshing-floors. Procurers believe that this could lead to a deterioration in the quality of the grain.

Grain Sale Discussion

LD122222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The collegium of the RSFSR Procurements Ministry today analyzed progress in the sale of grain to the state in the RSFSR. It was noted that the republic's machine operators are conducting the harvest at a high pace. The heads of many oblasts, krays and autonomous republics and also of rayons and farms are taking measures for the organized delivery of grain to the elevators. For instance, the cultivators of Stavropolskiy Kray have successfully fulfilled the plan for the sale to the state of cereal crops and are getting ready to harvest groats and corn.

The people of the Kuban have made a considerable contribution to replenishing the state resources. Raising the pace of grain procurements are the farms of Kuybyshevskaya, Ryazanskaya and other oblasts, and also of the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have already completed the 5-year plan and are selling grain above the plan. Thus the (Yanushevskiy) Sovkhoz in Stavropolskiy Kray has sold 4,500 tons of grain to the state above the 5-year plan. Great success was achieved by the Kuban Pobeda Kolkhoz.

At the same time some farms are unjustifiably piling up grain at their threshing floors. Such facts are occurring in Voronezhskaya, Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. Insufficient attention is being devoted to the procurement of top quality seeds of winter grain crops, although the sowing time has already started.

The RSFSR Procurements Ministry has adopted additional measures for eliminating shortcomings in grain procurements in the RSFSR.

Harvest Difficulties

LD121619 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Commentary by L. Ya. Florentyev, RSFSR minister of agriculture: "The Farmers Grace the Fields With Their Consummate Skill"]

[Excerpts] With each passing day the RSFSR harvest front widens. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration's latest summary states that by 4 August 21,774,000 hectares of grain had been cut, of which 13,742,000 hectares had been threshed. The harvesting pace is faster than last year.

We asked RSFSR Agriculture Minister L. Ya. Florentyev to comment on this report. Here is what he said:

The harvest of the final year of the 5-year plan is gathering momentum. In recent days it has shifted from the Volga area and Central-Chernozem oblasts to the borders of Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya, Kostromskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts. In the east it has marched across the Urals and reaping has begun in the Altay and West Siberian oblasts. At the moment farms in about 50 RSFSR oblasts, krays and autonomous oblasts are harvesting grain. Despite the late ripening of grain crops in a number of areas the amount cut by 4 August was 4.7 million hectares above the figure of this time last year.

Warmly approving the CPSU Central Committee resolution on socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress, farmers are working selflessly to bring in the entire harvest and fulfill their pledges to the state.

Every harvest has its particular features. This year its main feature is the considerably greater work load. This year many millions of hectares of long-stemmed grain have been bent by the wind and have lodged. In a number of areas fodder procurement, preparation of the soil for sowing winter crops and harvesting of some industrial crops have to be carried out simultaneously.

There is only one way out of the situation, as the experience of southern parts of the republic has shown. That is, to considerably increase the productivity of the combine and tractor pool.

It does not seem long since the harvest began in the Kuban, Stavropolskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and the North Caucasus republics, yet the cereal crops have already been threshed almost everywhere. Many farms and rayons harvested the grain in 7-9 working days.

This is the result of the widespread use of the Ipatov method and the introduction of 24-hour and 1-hour cutting and threshing schedules, which has made it possible to work almost around the clock.

Special attention must be paid to grain quality. Farmers in Krasnodarskiy Kray have already sold around 1 million tons of strong varieties of wheat to the state; farmers in Stavropolskiy Kray have sold more than 750,000 tons. Both krays have considerably overfulfilled plans for the procurement of high-quality grain.

The south's rich experience is being used by grain growers in other parts of the republic. The work of Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers is laudable--they have almost finished cutting the grain. Cutting is rapidly gathering momentum on farms in Saratovskaya, Kuybyshevskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts.

Less and less time remains yet there is a vast amount of work to do. And not only grain harvesting, in these conditions it is very important to find the best ways and means of organizing the harvest and the entire intricate complex of work.

Unfortunately, this is not being done everywhere. There are interruptions in harvest preparations and organization, and farmers are having serious difficulties. While harvest time fast approaches, combine repairs have yet to be completed in a number of areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone and Siberia because the engineering service is in disarray.

The figure for the average daily output of grain-harvesting combines in the past week is alarming. On many farms it was less than 8 hectares per combine. It can and must be raised to 12-15 hectares. In the Volga area and the Central-Chernozem Region work must be stepped up on improving the quality of grain delivered to the state.

The nature of agricultural production is such that while gathering the harvest the grain grower must be thinking about next year's grain. Prompt winter sowing is the primary task. It has to be said that this year there are considerable difficulties in this area. In many parts spring was later than usual and the first half of the growth period was cooler than usual, which meant that the crops were 10 days and, in places, 20 days behind. This means that the clearing of fields for winter crops will also be delayed. Yet the sowing of winter crops must be carried out strictly within the recommended period. This problem is particularly acute in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where harvesting is only just beginning, and the sowing period begins in mid-August in most rayons and farms.

Besides carrying out grain harvesting work the farmers are hard at work on the vegetable and potato plantations and beet fields and are everywhere procuring fodder and preparing farms for the winter.

Seeking to ensure a fitting greeting to the 26th party congress, Russia's rural working people are redoubling their efforts to speed up the harvest work, provide the motherland with as much grain and other products as possible and lay a secure foundation for the harvest in 1981--the first year of the new 5-year plan.

HARVESTING DIFFICULTIES IN PRIMORSKIY KRAY NOTED

SK121227 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0215 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Summary] The task set by the Primorskiy Kraykom Bureau in completing the harvesting of grain crops by 10 August has not been fulfilled. The total amount of grain harvested so far is 170,000 hectares, or 89 percent of the spring crops. The gap between harvesting and threshing has sharply decreased to 9,000 hectares. Many rayons are working efficiently and the present average yield is 18 quintals of grain per hectare, although this figure falls short of the 20 quintals pledged. But the storage of grain in granaries and its sale to the state are progressing slowly. So far 42,000 tons have been stored in granaries, or 65 percent of the task. Furthermore, the gap between threshing and stacking hay has not been bridged, averaging 60 to 65 hectares, which leads to delays in autumn plowing of land.

KAZAKHSTAN HARVEST OPERATIONS ON VIRGIN LANDS REPORTED

AU150927 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Summary] "Some 1,126,000 hectares of grain and bean crops were mowed in the republic in the last 7 days, or 200,000 hectares more than in the preceding week. The harvest is gathering momentum, advancing and encompassing northern regions--the main grain field of Kazakhstan." According to the Central Statistical Administration, in Kustanayskaya Oblast crops have been mowed on 150,000 hectares, in Turgayskaya Oblast on 4,500 hectares and in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast on 4,000 hectares. The first dozens of hectares of grain and bean crops have been mowed in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Harvesting machines have been taken to the fields in the Irtysh Valley, Pavlodarskaya Oblast, and in Ishim Valley virgin lands. "Thus virgin lands are joining in the harvest. The time has come for the great harvest."

On 12 August the republic's machine operators had been mowing grain and bean crops on 5 million of the 25 million hectares. Almost two-thirds of the total grain area are in the six virgin land oblasts that by their nature allow very little time for harvesting. Equipment and machine operators are now arriving there from Kazakhstan's southern oblasts and from fraternal republics of the country to assist virgin land laborers in the harvest.

COSMOS-1205 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 12 AUG

LD121704 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 August, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched another man-made earth satellite, Cosmos-1205. The satellite is equipped with scientific apparatuses for continued research of outer space.

The satellite has been put into orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution--89.6 minutes, maximum distance from terrestrial surface (in apogee)--332 kilometres, minimum distance from terrestrial surface (in perigee)--200 kilometres, orbit inclination--72.8 degrees.

Along with scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for precision measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetric system for transmission of data on the operation of the scientific equipment. The satellite's apparatuses operate normally. The coordination and computation centre processes the transmitted information.

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE 18 WEEKS IN SPACE, CONTINUE EXPERIMENTS

LD121218 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 12 Aug, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in space for 18 weeks. Today's programme of work aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-37 research complex includes experiments to practice methods of orientation of space ships during the flight on the lit and dark sides of the planet, visual observations, photography of the earth and physical exercises.

Another experiment in space materials study prepared jointly by scientists from the Soviet Union and Hungary is conducted with the help of the Kristal installation.

In the past days two technological experiments were carried through aboard the complex--with the help of the Splav installation. The purpose was to obtain special sorts of glass at zero gravitation. Monocrystals of germanium were grown in the Kristal installation.

Cosmonauts made another series of photographs of the territory of the USSR carrying out the programme for studying natural resources and the environment. The crew have also made photographs of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam within the framework of the programme for the study of natural resources. The programme was evolved jointly by Soviet and Vietnamese specialists.

Work aboard Salyut-6 station is going on successfully.

CHIEFS ATTEND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY SESSION

LD121001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting in Soviet Army Central House"]

[Text] On 7 August a ceremonial meeting of army and navy servicemen and Moscow public representatives to mark Construction Workers Day was held in the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House.

In the meeting Presidium were USSR deputy defense ministers: Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General A.T. Altunin, Signal Troops Marshal N.N. Alekseyev, and Eng Col Gen N.F. Shestopalov; Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and generals, admirals, officers, leading production workers and veteran construction workers.

To tumultuous applause, those taking part in the meeting elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The meeting was opened by Lt Gen V.I. Bychenko, chief of the Military Construction and Billeting of Troops Political Directorate. Hero of Socialist Labor V.F. Polyakov, leader of a mixed team at the main Administration for the Construction of Engineering Installations in Moscow City; A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of the Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; USSR pilot-cosmonaut, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Air Force Maj Gen A.G. Nikolayev, and L.A. Grunichev, secretary of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Workers Union Central Committee, made speeches of greetings.

Eng Col Gen F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops, spoke at the meeting.

With great enthusiasm those assembled adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.